

Interracial Sorority Installs Chapter in Pittsburgh April 6

During an impressive candlelight service at Loendi Club last Sunday, Alpha Alpha Chapter of Alpha Gamma Chi Sorority, was officially installed by Eastern Regional Director Katherine Royce Leeds. Alpha Gamma Chi is the only interracial sorority in America.

Twenty-five of Pittsburgh's prominent educators and civic-minded women pledged themselves to Alpha Gamma Chi. The purpose of the group is to kindle and forever maintain the principles and ideals of a true democracy.

FOUNDED IN COLORADO

This organization was founded by Mr. and Mrs. E. Robert Palmer of Loveland, Col. Headquarters are in the Home State Bank Building in Loveland. The launching of Alpha Gamma Chi is the result of such a desire—an ideal of many, many years to attempt in some measure to exemplify that all men are created equal and that America shall remain the cradle of freedom and democracy.

Teh National Advisory Board has on its staff such American dignitaries as Gail L. Ireland, one of the leading lawyers in the West and former Attorney General of Colorado; George Schuyler, associate editor of the Courier; W. Miller Barbour, executive secretary of the Urban League in Denver; Mrs. Howard G. Colwell, past president of American Baptist Convention; Mrs. Edith S. Sampson, alternate representative of the United Nations; Wythe Williams, founder and past president of Overseas Press Club; H. Clara Welker, outstanding minister of First Presbyterian Church, Loveland, Col.; Wendell T. Liggins, faculty member, Denver University, Denver Col., and Tsutomu Fukuyama, director, Brotherhood House, Denver. The New York chapter has such outstanding women as Mrs. George Schuyler and Nora Halt.

SEVERAL CHAPTERS

Chapters are located in Chicago, Cheyenne, Wyo.; Indianapolis, Ind.; Terre Haute, Ind.; Loveland, Col., Arkansas and Pittsburgh.

The local officers are Miss Juanita M. Means, president, a teacher at McKelvy School; Miss Shirley Straitiff, teacher at Her-

ron Hill; Miss Della G. Vance, a teacher of Latin at West View High School, vice presidents; Miss Betty Bearers, a teacher at A. Leo Weil School, corresponding secretary; Mrs. Thelma Allen, case worker for Family Welfare, recording secretary; Mrs. Murrel Wynn Jones, instructor at Ammon Recreation Center, treasurer; Miss Else Karp, a teacher at Irene Kaufmann Settlement, sponsor; Mrs. Christine Jeffries, a secretary at Urban League, Pittsburgh, co-sponsor; Mrs. Toki Schalk Johnson, publicity chairman; Mrs. Thelma Allen, Mrs. Willie Mae Rice, Mrs. Earsley J. Kincaid, Miss Mary Dee and Betty Bearus, co-chairmen.

Chapter members are Mrs. Henry Vaughn, Mrs. Minnie Williamson, Mrs. Eva S. Branson, Mrs. Rebecca Boyd, Mrs. Mary Anderson, Mrs. Willa Mae Simpson, Mrs. Goldie Hamilton, Miss Esther M. Moore, Mrs. Alma Illery, Mrs. Marion Jordan, Mrs. Mary Clark, Miss Marjorie Malvern, Miss Myra Johns and Mrs. Mary K. Marshall.



SORORITY INSTALLATION—Alpha Alpha Chapter of Alpha Gamma Chi, first national non-academic interracial sorority of the country, was installed during impressive candlelight services at Loendi Club last Sunday. Headquarters of the sorority is in Colorado. Mrs. Ilse Karp is sponsor of the local chapter. Standing, left to right: Willa Mae Simpson, Murrel Wynn Jones, Mary Clark, Earsley Kincaid, Thelma Al-

len, Mary Marshall, Shirley Straitiff, Mary Anderson, Juanita Means, Eva S. Branson, Betty Beavers, Christine Jeffries, Mary Dee Dudley and Rebecca Boyd. Seated in the same order: Della G. Vance, Katherine Royce Leeds, Ester M. Moore and Minnie B. Williman. Members not pictured: Willa Mae Rice, Myra Jones, Toki Schalk Johnson and Mrs. Henry Vaughn.—Sackwell Photo.

Interracial committee ready to employ executive secretary

Organization of the Interracial Committee of the Jefferson County Coordinating Council of Social Forces is now advanced far enough for a professional executive secretary to be employed, committee members have revealed.

Plans call for the year-old committee, with 25 white and 25 Negro civic leaders as members, to have a Negro secretary.

The committee, headed by the Rt. Rev. C. C. J. Carpenter, bishop of the Episcopal Diocese of Alabama, has spent its first year carefully laying groundwork for efforts in six "areas of concern": hospital facilities, Negro police, day care for children, housing, recreation facilities and transportation.

SUB-COMMITTEES, headed by Mervyn Sterne, Douglas Arant, Mrs. Herbert Ryding, Jr., A. Key Foster, Henry F. Johnston, and the Rev. John Buchanan head work in each of these categories.

Requirements set by the committee for its executive secretary call for a man who is a college graduate, preferably with special training in social work, teaching and community work; a person with experience in both rural and urban Southern communities in the fields of social work, ministerial work, teaching, research, or a related field bringing him into direct contact with the public and community organizations; and a man of "proven integrity, industry, initiative, and good self-government."

FUNCTIONS of the secretary will include actual secretarial service to the committee and its sub-divisions; representation, if required, at committee meetings of such other organizations as the Community Chest, Boards of Education, Park and Recreation Board, Housing Authority, Board of Health and Jefferson County Department of Public Welfare; plan publicity programs to place the program of the Interracial Committee before the citizens of Jefferson County, maintain and supervise a small office.

Members of the committee named to select the person for the executive secretary's job are Lester Shannon, C. J. Greene, Mrs. Leslie Geohagan, Mrs. H. C. Bryant and Arthur B. Shores.

One World Ensemble To Aid Schools

Agro-American P.C. 7-2-52



The One World Ensemble, interracial, interfaith and intercultural vocal group, will appear in recital, Feb. 20, at 8:30 p.m. in a "Brotherhood Concert" under the auspices of Public School

68 Community Center, 127 West 127th St., New York City, for the benefit of the School Camp Fund. Shown in rehearsal in the New York studio of English bass Burton Cornwall are, left to

right: Howard Roberts, tenor; Cha Kyung Kim, Korean soprano; Lucille Lewis, American contralto; Mr. Cornwall and Sherman Frank, Jewish pianist. Frank and Roberts are ex-GI's.

Ruth Morton Added To Friends Service Staff

PHILADELPHIA, Pa. — Ruth Morton, for 16 years director of the community rehabilitation program of the American Missionary Association in the southeastern United States and Puerto Rico, has joined the staff of the American Friends Service Committee, it was announced today by Lewis

M. Hopkins, Executive Secretary of the Quaker organization.

Miss Morton will be Field Secretary for the Race Relations Program of the Service Committee. Through this job she will serve as advisor to personnel in the 14 regional offices of the Committee in their race relations work.

This includes work in the field of job opportunities, housing, education and general community counselling. In two of the regional offices — Pasadena and Des Moines — the program includes work with American Indians.

HEADS RACE RELATIONS

From time to time Miss Morton will also serve as consultant on other community service aspects of regional office work. The race relations work is part of the program of the Community Division, which includes programs in creat-

ing international understanding and in the fields of economic relations and housing.

Miss Morton brings to her new work-wide experience in the general field of community organization. From 1934 until the present time she was Director of Schools and Community Service with the American Missionary Association, the race relations department of the Congregational Church.

In that position she worked closely with the people of many communities in the South and Puerto Rico, helping them to develop programs through which they themselves could improve their individual lives and the life of their communities. She was also responsible for training leadership for the many local projects set up under the broad program.

The work of this community rehabilitation program touched every aspect of peoples' lives. Health programs helped them learn how to make use of public health facilities which were available to them.

PROGRAM AIDS

Action programs enlisted the energy and stirred the imagination of people in poor and isolated communities in projects designed to improve their way of life. Community health councils were formed. Credit unions took firm hold in many rural communities. Educational facilities were improved.

Home ownership was encouraged. Much of this work has been

described as "idea planting", that is, providing the initial energy, time and thought to get an idea started and turning over to local leadership the actual continuation of programs which grow out of these initial projects.

APPOINTEE EXPERIENCED

Before working with the American Missionary Association, Miss Morton was Director of Educational Activities at the Grace

Community Church in Denver, Colorado, well-known industrial church.

Working in an overcrowded industrial area, she dealt with the problems of juvenile delinquency and youth in industry. After leaving Denver, Miss Morton worked for a year at the Ashland

folk School in Grant, Michigan, where she was concerned with the techniques of the group process.

Miss Morton received her B.A. from the University of Denver and her M.A. from the University of Chicago. She is the daughter of Mrs. Fred B. Morton, 1718 Grand Avenue, San Diego, California.



MRS. MORTON

For The Good Of Both Races

The Interracial Committee of the Jefferson County Coordinating Council of Social Forces met this week to discuss a number of innovations in the field of race relations. At least the matters under discussion would involve innovations in Birmingham, though not in some other Southern cities and towns.

Under the general chairmanship of Bishop C. C. J. Carpenter, the Interracial Council is made up of 25 white persons and 25 Negroes; they represent leadership in both races. The organization is autonomous; it owes allegiance to no group of Negroes or whites outside the Coordinating Council.

The committee discussed three matters in particular: (1) the possible usefulness of Negro police officers in Birmingham, (2) the desirability of permitting Negro doctors to treat their own patients in hospitals in Birmingham, and (3) the need for better housing conditions for Negroes.

The Interracial Council decided that a smaller group than its entire membership ought to study the matters specifically and carefully. So a committee under the chairmanship of Douglas Arant is going to work; it will, in time, report to the whole group. Other committee members are Joe H. Brady, Robert Coar, Robert C. Johnson, Amos Kirby, Claude Lawson and Dr. S. U. Newfield. These men represent business and professions, and both races.

It is this newspaper's belief that there is a very definite place for some Negro police officers on the police force of Southern cities, including Birmingham. It is convinced that properly trained Negro police officers would have a salutary effect on law enforcement in districts of the city where the Negro population predominates.

To this newspaper it seems obvious that Negro police officers, in uniform and representing the dignity of the law, could help greatly in maintaining peace and order

among members of the Negro race. Such officers might well be regarded by their fellow Negroes with pride. They might find it considerably less difficult than do white officers to get the confidence of Negroes, to find wanted criminals among their own people, to help cut down juvenile delinquency and other forms of crime among the Negro populace.

Many other Southern cities, some in Alabama, have employed Negro police officers to very good effect. No city which has once tried them has thereafter dropped them from the force.

Negro doctors may not now deal with their own patients in any accredited hospital in Birmingham. When they bring a patient to the door of the hospital they

must turn the case over to a white doctor. Nevertheless, most hospitals have wards and rooms for Negro patients, employ Negro nurses. Because a Negro doctor can do no surgery or other work in a hospital here, it is difficult to induce additional competent Negro physicians to come to Birmingham to enter practice.

A Negro hospital may be built in the Ensley area; funds are in hand for part of its cost; appropriations under the Hill-Burton act are not now available. But even should it be completed within a period of a few years, it would not fully solve the problem. The situation requires that hospitals already in existence—particularly those supported in part by public taxation—should permit Negro doctors to take care of their own Negro patients inside the hospital.

Finally, the matter of housing needs attention. Although housing units for Negro occupancy are being built here, there is a need for new space in which Negro residential areas may be built, space that is attractive and in which the outlook is good.

Interdenominational Choir Effort Praised

February 24, more than 400 singers of Oklahoma City will come together to blend their voices, for the seventh annual Interdenominational Choir Concert.

The concert not only makes many dollars, but it creates a better feeling and understanding of the word that should be stressed in our everyday actions more than one week of the year, but all the time: Brotherhood.

Directing this magnificent choir is Miss Evelyn Pittman. Miss Pittman is a musician known to music lovers all over America. She also directs the Evelyn Pittman choir, WKY radio artists.

The Interdenominational Choir Concert serves as a beacon light to all Y-Teens. Because we know, that every note that is sung brings us closer to a brand new YWCA.

Carole A. Hall,
11th Grade Y-Teen

Truman Backs September 17 As "American Day"

WASHINGTON—President Truman Friday signed a Congressional resolution making September 17 "I Am An American Day."

The action changed the date for commemorating the day from the third Sunday in May to coincide with "Constitution Day" and at the same time designates the occasion as "Citizenship Day."

In signing the measure, the President said in a statement:

"For the first time in history of the nation, the President is authorized by this resolution to designate by proclamation, September 17 as the day to commemorate the signing of the Constitution in 1787.

"The day will be used to recognize those who by naturalization or by coming of age, fully inherit the rights and accept the responsibilities of citizenship."

It was pointed out that "Constitution Day" has been celebrated previously by general practice rather than by legal authority of Congress.

Negro Cleric Aids His Race With 'Operation Bootstrap'

By PAUL CUNNINGHAM

ANDALUSIA, ALA., Feb. 6.—

Without any fuss or fanfare, a group of individuals in south Alabama has taken over where the do-gooders and idealists have left off and are tackling the problem of race relations at its source—in the small towns and cities of the South where the whites and Negroes work shoulder-to-shoulder on the same job.

The group does not offer any Shangri-la to the Negro population but sets forth a program equivalent to the "blood, sweat and tears" offered by Churchill to the British after Dunquerque. The movement started within the Negro population itself. Leaders of the program are members of the Negro Administrative Board which has a business address in Andalusia, Ala.

Spearheading this drive to improve the social, civic, educational and economic position of the Southern Negro is the Rev. V. R. Grace, Andalusia pastor for a Negro Baptist church.

He offers no cure-all program but one based on "getting off our front porch and finding jobs or making them and keeping them on pure merit."

Idea Not Original

History of the movement is based on a series of articles dealing with the life of Booker T. Washington and George Washington Carver.

The idea is admittedly not original but based on a speech made at the opening of the Atlanta Exposition by Booker T. Washington. There the Negro leader first proposed that, "No race can prosper until it learns that there is as much dignity in tilling a field as in writing a poem. It is at the bottom of life we must start, not at the top."

Beginning at the bottom is exactly what Rev. Grace and his ministerial board are doing. To further spread their doctrine they publish a small booklet entitled "The Southern Way Of Life."

They ambitiously propose to put this publication in the hands of every Negro high school student in the South.

The booklet contains a report of the speech by Booker T. Washington at the Atlanta Exposition. Other articles attack communism and play up the success of current

Negro leaders such as Dr. J. H. Griffin, founder of a \$200,000 hospital in Bainbridge, Ga.

Stories from one issue to the next change but the theme remains the same, "The South Can Solve Its Own Race Problems." Various individual accomplishments of Negro leaders are played up to show that life for a colored person is better in the South than in the big industrial centers of the North.

It Costs Money

To publish enough booklets to put them into Negro high schools throughout the South takes money. Funds for printing "The Southern Way Of Life" are secured by soliciting white business establishments in the towns where colored high schools are located. While this takes a lot of leg work (Rev. Grace travels between 1,000 and 1,400 miles a week and averages 35 calls a day five days a week) it brings his campaign to the attention of business and political leaders throughout Southern Alabama, Florida and Georgia.

Rev. Grace says of this, "to successfully solve our problems we know quite well that the help, influence and co-operation of our white neighbor in the South must be solicited and secured. We believe that if certain types of agi-



REV. V. R. GRACE

Alabama

curbed and eventually wiped out, then the South can 'Solve Its Own Race Problem'."

Soliciting money for "Southern Way Of Life" for the past two years has brought the founder of the publication face-to-face with the problems he is writing about.

On one occasion in Brewton, Ala., his car ran over an 11-year-old white girl as she was walking across the street. When he stopped, another Negro advised him to get away in a hurry as he surely would be hanged.

Rev. Grace stayed, though, and faced the angry crowd around his car. When the excitement died down and the girl's father got over his initial flash of anger, Rev. Grace paid \$60 on the hospital bill. He knows the girl's family paid much more because she suffered a broken leg.

Negro Is Struck

On another occasion when he was soliciting funds in a small town a business man struck the Negro editor across the face and shouted, "I'm tired of you dirty Communists coming in here and stirring up trouble among our Negroes. Get out of here and get out of town." Rev. Grace left the man's office and went to the chief of police.

He explained what happened and asked if it would be all right for him to continue working there. The chief not only gave his permission but called on the business man to tell him he had made a mistake in thinking Rev. Grace a Communist.

Speeding through a town one day, the editor was stopped by police and taken before a justice of the peace. When the Negro admitted breaking the law, the justice let him off with a warning.

His own personal experiences have led the Andalusia preacher to believe this about the Negro in the South when he runs afoul of the law: "If you are a gentleman, sober and not obnoxious, you will be treated fairly and squarely."

Before going into the business houses in a town to solicit funds, Rev. Grace calls at the Chamber of Commerce or office of the chief of police to get their approval. Over a period of two years he has collected an imposing array of letters of endorsement for his project.

Among them are words of encouragement from W. J. Terry, state superintendent of education; L. B. Sullivan, director of the State Department of Public Safety and E. A. Williams, mayor of Bonifay, Fla.

Permission Granted

In his letter Mr. Terry states, "I take pleasure in endorsing your efforts to create better race relations in your publication 'Southern Way Of Life.' You certainly have my permission to distribute this publication in the public schools of this state." (The book already has been circulated in many colored schools in Alabama, Georgia and Florida.)

L. B. Sullivan wrote, "I was happy to learn that such a committee as you and the Revs. E. M. Lowery and Ed Wilson are in the field fighting communism among our colored people. Your magazine, 'Southern Way Of Life,' should be placed in every person's hands in Alabama."

But except where necessary Grace have steered clear of big names and the spotlight. Instead they are following the advice of Booker T. Washington by starting at the bottom of the problem in the small towns in the Deep South. They are working among their own people trying to get them to improve their own conditions.

Rev. Grace says, "It is the Negroes' responsibility to concentrate on the major personal problems. They are to have better homes, better family life, better conduct in public places and better job skills."

Brotherhood Tour Scheduled

A special observance of National Brotherhood Week, Feb. 17-24, will be a city-wide tour of Montgomery churches next Tuesday, sponsored by the Montgomery Federation of Women's Clubs.

The tour, under the direction of the National Conference of Christians and Jews, is scheduled to include visits to three local churches and will be followed by a reception at the Temple Beth-Or on Clayton Street.

THE ITINERARY for the tour

is as follows: 5-14-52
7:30 p.m., First Methodist Church, 2416 West Cloverdale Parkway.
8:00 p.m., St. Andrews Catholic Church, 429 Clayton Street.
8:30 p.m., Temple Beth-Or, 109 Clayton Street.

The speakers at the separate churches will be Dr. Charles F. Forester, Protestant, Rev. Malcolm Rafferty, Catholic, and Rabbi Eugene Blachschleger, Jewish.

NATIONAL BROTHERHOOD

Week, dedicated to "promote justice, amity, understanding and cooperation among Protestants, Catholic and Jews," is observed annually in order "to give people an opportunity to rededicate themselves to . . . the basic ideals of respect for others."

The planning committee for the local observance includes:

Mrs. M. E. Head, general chairman; Mrs. Rufus Ray, president, Montgomery Federation of Garden Clubs; Mrs. Kalman Swartz, reception; Mrs. Ed H. Edwards, radio; Mrs. George McDowell, Jr., publicity; Mrs. George Ryan, and Mrs. Hartwell Davis.

THE ADVISORY committee for the tour includes: Mrs. Mortimer Cohen and Mrs. Florian Strassberger.

They Have The 'Human Touch'

(From The Louisiana Weekly)

In these troubled and tense times, it is always interesting to note any new developments of better human relations wherever it might occur here in the South.

This week, the occasion happens to be in Selma, Alabama, where Joe Azbell, 24-year-old city editor of the Montgomery Advertiser on May 28th, received an honorary degree for his work in improving the welfare of Negroes. Mr. Azbell was the fourth white man in the history of Selma University (a Baptist school) to receive an honorary degree.

The citation was the result of a series of articles "that brought to the attention of the public, both Negro and white, some of the needs of unfortunate Negroes in Alabama."

We are happy to see Mr. Azbell get due recognition for his efforts which were courageous and worthy of commendation. One of the main troubles with the South is the astonishing lack of information white people have of how the underprivileged Negro citizen does fare.

Here and there scattered in too few places in the South, there are white reporters and editors who have a deep sense of justice that sees no color line, when it comes to exposing and speaking out against conditions which violate their sense of fair play. Their number is few, but may their number increase, because it is men of the caliber of Mr. Azbell, who are sincerely interested in the South's forging ahead to its fullest potential. They have the 'human touch.' All people are human beings to them. It is, therefore, important and significant for civic, religious groups, etc., among us, to recognize the worth and merit of such men. For theirs is not an easy road. We would like to congratulate Selma University for their wisdom and foresight in bestowing the signal honor upon Mr. Azbell.

In our state, Robert Angers, Jr., editor of Franklin-Banner Tribune appears to be deserving of a similar honor. Last week, when Negroes registered to vote in St. Mary parish, the first time since reconstruction, Mr. Angers commented favorably in the editorial columns of his paper upon the action. The former infantry officer urged that the prospective voters realize their responsibility and vote according to the dictates of their consciences and not according to the whims of "promising", double-talking politicians.

The praiseworthy editorial closed on this praiseworthy note: 'There is no reason under the sun, why with proper education, cooperation and understanding the citizens of all races in this parish can't march forward to a new and greater day. The soldiers, both white and Negro, who died on Bougainville and in Germany believed it could be done. If we adopt the Christian virtues of tolerance and goodwill, it shall be done.'

The South would soon be a much better place in which to live, if there were more Azbells and Angers. Understanding and education spell forward progress, while demagoguery and studied indifference spell confusion and retardation.

Negroes Eat Too

Editor, The Advertiser:

Several weeks ago the manager of the new H. L. Green's 5 & 10-cent store announced that a lunch counter had been provided, where palatable meals would be served white people regularly. A few days later he announced that a lunch counter for Negroes was being provided also.

The manager of Green's deserves much credit for realizing that Negro people, too, must eat. Human frailty makes it utterly impossible for men, irrespective of color, to deny the pangs of hunger or thirst. Yet in most of the stores where Negroes' purchasing power helps to keep the doors open for business, the responsible parties are interested only in the mighty dollar, with complete disregard for human want, or need.

In several of such places even ice water is not available for Negroes. I was on the third floor of one of the leading stores recently. After making several purchases, I was very thirsty and walked over to the fountain to quench my thirst, only to find the forbidden sign, "white only" inscribed.

I stood momentarily, gazing over the floor. There was a constant procession of Negroes and whites, almost as many of one as the other, going to and from the elevator, all with purchases, or all hurrying to make them, or pay for what had already been purchased.

I stood there, thirsty, hot, tired, shifting under the weight of heavy packages just bought from that store, and I wondered how an establishment of that kind, whose clientele consisted of a great percentage of Negro patrons, could continually humiliate and insult them in such manner.

There is only the one fountain there, where all kinds of people drink: Sick people, well people, clean people, dirty people. The fountain has been so scientifically constructed that germs cannot get to the flow of water—that is, from white faces anyway. Seemingly, only black faces can contaminate and make the water unfit for human consumption.

The manager of Green's is doing a wonderful thing in opening up a counter for Negroes. A gesture of this kind can do more good toward promoting better racial relationship, better citizenship, a better spirit of co-operation, more dignity to mankind, than any other thing in the world. The Negro citizenry is very appreciative.

This one human endeavor can be more far-reaching than one might anticipate. It can induce more trade for Montgomery. Visitors, black visitors, who come to the beautiful capital of Alabama will have a more favorable impression of our fair city. Many will come here to trade instead of going to Atlanta, or Columbus, or other nearby cities.

May this venture inspire other business enterprises to see that a little courtesy, a little human decency will go a long way toward making a better world for all the people. For even Negroes get hungry and thirsty sometimes.

JO ANN ROBINSON.

Montgomery.

"Set Aside An Area"

In his first interview, Mr. Clarence O. Brown, newly-hired secretary of the "Birmingham Interracial Committee" of the Jefferson County Coordinating Council of Social Forces, as published November 27 in the local afternoon daily, seems to be in favor of "restrictive areas" for minorities. He is unfamiliar with Birmingham; and certainly he is not in step with first-class citizenship approaches, if those are his views.

This newspaper has suspected all the time that such would be the expected role of any hired leader to "adjust race relations" in Birmingham. He is not, it seems to adjust Negro white relations to democratic patterns, but to prejudice. College training should be put to better use, especially when it comes from a Negro-sponsored liberal arts college, it seems to us.

Unhappily, Birmingham has had too many leaders to exploit race relations rather than to explore decent relations. Sadly do we reflect on this and gloomily do we look ahead.

The "25 Negro leaders" who are members of the "interracial committee" should let us know where they stand on this proposed new type of racial residential zoning under the guise of "the direction the Negro population is moving."

It is observable that little if any of the speaking for the interracial committee is being done by any of the policy-making "25 Negro leaders." In that respect, the speaking for the committee seems to be uni-racial. It is time for a policy statement by the whole committee on several questions. One of those is whether it is true that the interracial committee was created as a substitute for the National Urban League and as an off-set to the NAACP. Mr. Brown says "We do not aim to be a buffer for or to take the place of any existing group." But the committee has not said this. It was formed and much of its policy apparently was made before Mr. Brown was employed.

This newspaper recognizes the need for enlightened and Christian-minded people of goodwill and good intentions to "sit down and discuss the existing problems." But such a committee should not impute to itself the role of official spokesman for a deprived group that had no voice in selecting those on the committee. It should be made clear from where the money comes to pay for the work of this committee and how much of it is being paid by the "25 Negro leaders" who are members of it.

According to the press, "Brown said he thought one way to eliminate zoning controversies would be to determine in what direction the Negro population is moving, and then to set aside an area for better homes in that general neighborhood." The courts have knocked out the idea of racial areas and rendered unenforceable by law restrictive covenants. Mr. Brown's idea is the wrong way at the wrong time to handle the question of housing. Its smacks of imitation of the racial planning of the Malan government in South Africa.

It may be asked, what direction does Mr. Brown intend to have the non-white population go? Could it be a democratic direction and at the same time a racial direction? Good race relation should be based on good justice and mutual self-respect.

39 1952

Alabama

(Birmingham Council of Negro Women)

Inter-racial war memorial rites tonight

An inter-racial memorial service to Korean war dead of all nations will begin at 7:30 tonight at the National Guard Armory, 240 Graymont-av, w *news*

The service, United Nations Day project of the Birmingham Council of Negro Women, will include prayers for the men now fighting in Korea, as well. *Aug 24 52*

Taking leading parts in the service will be Robert C. Johnson, Parker High School principal; the Rev. Hubert Terrell, U. S. Army Reserve chaplain; the Rev. Luke

Beard, pastor of the 16th Street Baptist Church; the Parker High choir; Miss Ella Kate Rash, soloist, and *Ms. Bonnier Mary Perine* organist. *all*

The memorial ceremonies will be led by three American Legion posts, Clarke Robinson Post 311; W. B. Johnson Post 321, and James Holloway Post 326.

The service will be open to the public.

5 White Men Offer Blood To Save Negro

P. 1
FORREST CITY, Ark. — Thursday, January 17, five white men offered their blood to save the life of a Negro woman here.

Dr. H. N. Crawley said Elnora Moore, 32-year-old farm woman, needed blood transfusions following a Caesarean section.

Informed of the emergency, Charles Porter, president of the Forrest City Machine Works, called his 35 white and Negro employees together and explained things.

Five white men volunteered. Four had the right type of blood, and two actually gave transfusions, all that was needed.

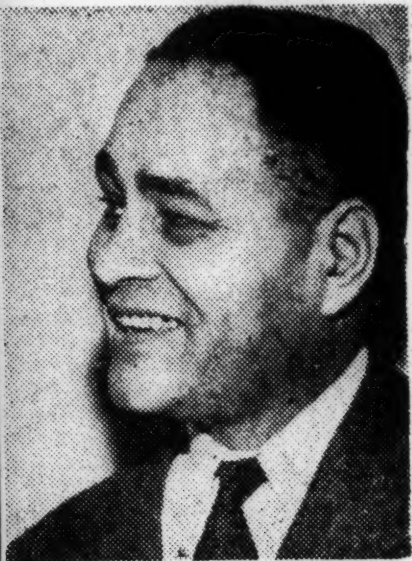
The names of the men were kept anonymous.

Dr. Crawley stated that the Negro woman was doing fine.

BROTHERHOOD: What Our Leaders Think About It

The period between Feb. 17 and Feb. 24 is being observed this year as Brotherhood Week.

If ever there was a time when the brotherhood of man needs to



RALPH J. BUNCHE

be stressed, it is now. . .

Now when in our own country we are shamed by occurrences that have made the names Cicero, Mims, Miami, Cairo, Dallas and Birmingham synonymous with racial hate.

Now when armies are locked in deadly combat in Korea.

Now when nations are spending more on instruments of war than on the health and welfare of their youth.

Since the days of Christ man has accepted brotherhood as an attainable goal, but has acted otherwise.

Here's what some of our best thinkers believe about brotherhood:

In this atomic age the principle of human Brotherhood has a greater and more vital relevance than ever before in the history of mankind, for nations cannot live in peace until men learn how to live together in understanding harmony. It is in the interest of all of us, therefore, and in the interest of the nation that we give practical application to the democratic

LEAD KINDLY LIGHT



principles of Brotherhood in all of our daily relations.

RALPH J. BUNCHE
Trusteeship Council, The United Nations

One of the great lessons of our American heritage is not only the right but also the spontaneous willingness of our leaders of various religious beliefs to sit down together for the promotion of the basic ideal of the Fatherhood of God and the Brotherhood of Man, which is the essence of democratic life.

FRANCIS B. MATTHEWS
United States Ambassador to Eire

The impulses making for human Brotherhood are deep in each of us; but they are often atrophied. Let us try to save

them from this fate.

DR. LOUIS FINKELSTEIN
President, Jewish Theological Seminary of America

Brotherhood among all mankind is an ideal toward which to strive, a moral measuring rod with which to evaluate ethical behavior. Too frequently today the term is carelessly used and superficially defined until a whole lexicon of clichés has evolved around it.

HEROLD C. HUNT
Superintendent of Schools, Chicago

The movement for World Brotherhood deserves the support of people of all faiths, races and colors. The National Conference of Christians and Jews is making a valuable contribution to the spirit of justice, amity and good will among all our citizens and merits the support of every man and woman in



ELEANOR ROOSEVELT

America. I pray that God will bless and prosper its work.

REV. JOHN A. O'BRIEN
University of Notre Dame

Unless we make democracy and brotherhood a social and spiritual reality at home, we cannot hope to translate them into vigorous and consistent policies abroad.

BENSON FORD
Vice President, Ford Motor Company

Protestant or Catholic, our spiritual ancestry is Jewish. It is a fact we should never forget.

REVEREND RICHARD GINDER
Editor, The Priest

Beyond the selfish motive is the fundamental spiritual and moral concept of the equal worth before God and man of every variant of mankind in race, color and creed.

MILTON S. EISENHOWER
President, Pennsylvania State College

Service — selfless service — is the keynote of Brotherhood. Every gesture of service to

others, every kindness toward a fellow human being, every moment given for the benefit of



LESTER B. GRANGER

others, every sacrifice made, moves us ever closer to the happy day when we shall all be able to live together successfully.

LESTER B. GRANGER
Executive Director, National Urban League

Unless we can eliminate prejudice from the home, it will never be stopped in the streets.

BASIL O'CONNOR
President, National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis

World Brotherhood is something all of us strive to achieve, and I think it will take courage and patience before we do reach the point where we can move forward on a cooperative basis to the attainment of a peaceful world.

ELEANOR ROOSEVELT
U. S. Delegate to the U. N. Assembly

By fostering friendliness and understanding among those who consider men as brothers under the Fatherhood of God, we would remove the barriers and open the channels for cooperation. Thus we would make more effective our efforts that all men everywhere may live worthy lives.

ARTHUR H. COMPTON
Chancellor, Washington U., St. Louis

THE ONE SURE WAY

Human Relations During "Brotherhood Week"

Cleveland, Ohio and Perth Amboy, N. J. has been given top awards for their contributions in human relations during the observance of Brotherhood Week. Cleveland won the citation for cities ranging in category from 50,000 in population and above and Perth Amboy for cities under that figure.

Both citations were won by northern cities. But first to take note of these awards was the Montgomery Advertiser, a Southern newspaper. This is most significant. Aside from publishing the report on these cities, the Montgomery Advertiser, devoted a large portion of space to the activities of Brotherhood Week including advertising mats, emphasizing the ideal and purpose behind the observance.

In reporting the citations, the Advertiser carried the statement made by Dr. Everett R. Clinchy, president of the National Conference of Christian and Jews. Dr. Clinchy lauded the citizens and governmental leaders of Cleveland and Perth Amboy for their "determined effort to wipe out prejudice, discrimination and friction among the various populatoin groups and for the many social experiments undertaken in each of the cities to improve group understanding and good will."

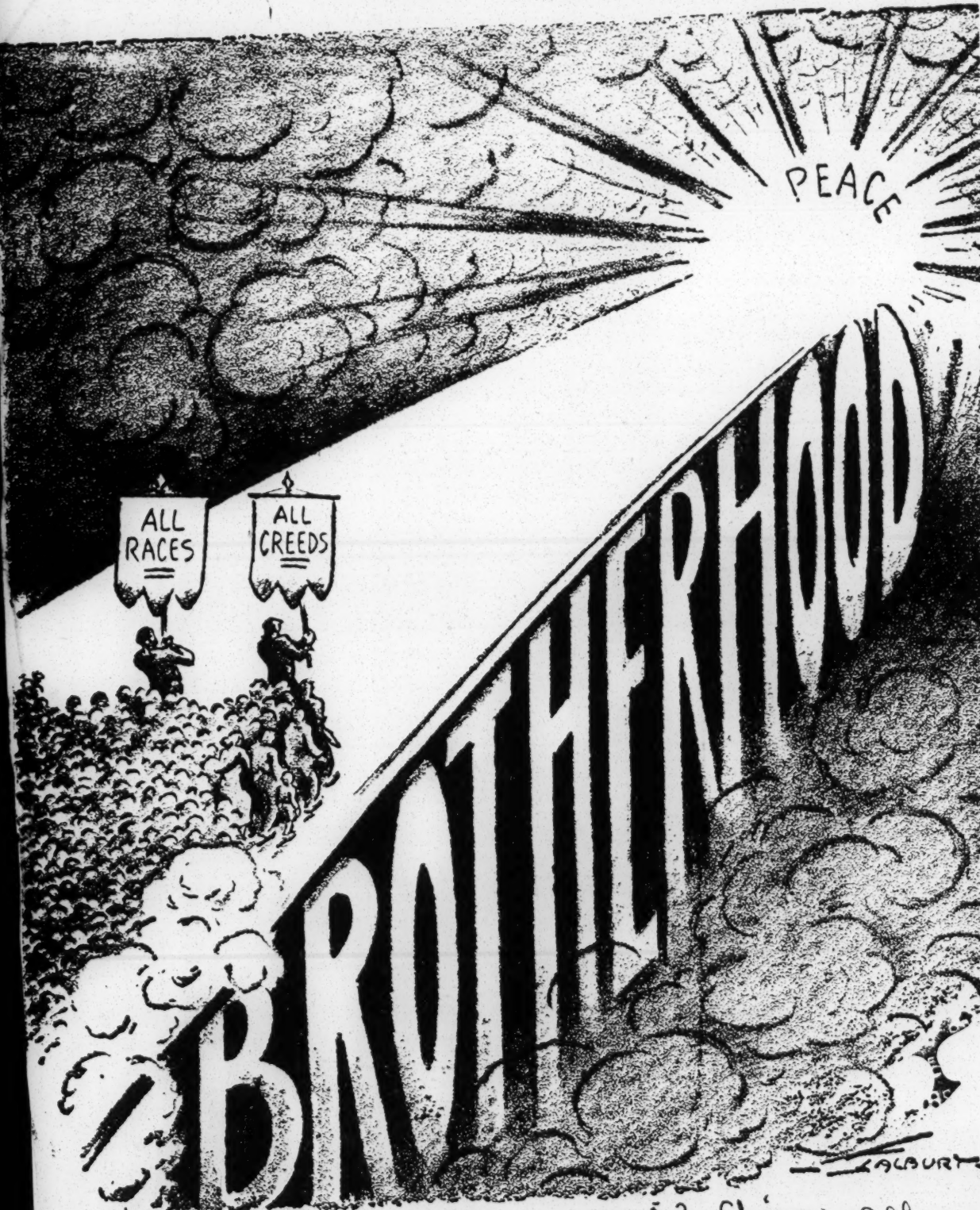
"They have given the entire nation a noteworthy example of a community mobilizing its resources and imagination to lessen group hostilities, created by religious, business, social and cultural differences", he said.

The Montgomery Advertiser should be congratulated for its efforts, and what may be called objective reporting in this instance. Northern cities may have won the citations for good examples in "brotherhood" but a Southern newspaper took the initiative to report the story to people in the South.

Aside from carrying the story the newspaper also ran next to the article a two-column cartoon which showed children of different races playing together in harmony, while two adults cheerfully looked on. One adult remarked, "kids are lucky, for them differences don't make a difference."

Both the cartoon and statement were significant in reference to the whole "brotherhood" ideal. They bring out the fact that in the South today, we are beginning to have a new "birth of freedom" and that forces, once conservative in their views on racial and group matters are now beginning to view situations in light of the times and era in which we live. Newspapers, along with other Southern institutions are now using more logic in their reasoning instead of emotions.

It is significant that cities like Cleveland and Perth Amboy were cited for their contributions in the field of human relations. To some, this did not come as a surprise. What is most important to us in the South however is that many of our institutions are beginning to practice "brotherhood" solely on a voluntary basis. In the final analysis, this type of practice will have more profound meaning and effect. There is something significant and basic about doing things out of a free will. An example of this was brought out by the Montgomery Advertiser.



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BROTHERHOOD WEEK

Sponsored by The National Conference of Christians and Jews

For Brotherhood Week

Statements on Some of the Essentials of Democracy

Each year since 1934 the National Conference of Christians and Jews has sponsored a Brotherhood Week to help promote better relations between men and women of different faiths and racial backgrounds. To draw attention to the observance this year, beginning yesterday and continuing until Feb. 24, we are glad to print these statements.

Herbert J. Dulles
JOHN FOSTER DULLES
EVERYWHERE in the world there is need of greater tolerance. I have run into that particularly in working in the Far East. There is need of much closer co-operation between free East and free West so that we can all preserve our freedom. However, that co-operation is not greater because the people of Asia fear the intolerance and arrogance of the Western white people who often in Asia have displayed a sense of superiority, based only on color, and who have ignored the richness of the cultures and civilizations of Asia. We shall particularly face in Japan the challenge of working in free co-operation as equals to promote peace and security in the Japan area.

I am confident we shall meet that challenge because basically the peoples of the West do not believe in the equal rights and equal destiny of all men. That faith had its beginning in Judea, where East and West meet, and throughout our national history our greatness has come from acts inspired by faith that all men were endowed by their Creator with equal and inalienable rights. Throughout our national history we have performed great deeds inspired by that faith. All about us lie new opportunities and new occasions to renew that faith in those deeds.

Let us then go forward in accordance with our great tradition.

PAUL G. HOFFMAN

AS AT no other time in history, the United States today is a stage on which the strengths and weaknesses of a free society are displayed for the world to see and judge.

The important thing for every American to remember is that the world not only listens to what we say—and we have some fine and

beautiful lines to speak—they watch to see what we do.

Our advertisements name the heroes of our show as freedom, justice, uncompromising respect for the individual, and expanding opportunity for all men. But a performance full of speech and devoid of significant action is likely to dissatisfy our audience.

Such phrases as "human dignity," "equality of opportunity," "brotherhood of man," have a resounding ring when we fling them over the footlights of our shores; but the world is waiting skeptically to see whether we perform as well as we speak.

So it is not enough to preach tolerance of the views and faiths of others. Nor is it enough to be "tolerant." The striking characteristic of a really free man is that he worries about the freedom of others more than he does about his own. And while tolerance in itself is a democratic virtue, it is a passive one. The requirements of the present drama call for significant action. In a free society this action begins only when each individual assumes responsibility for playing his role as a free man to the hilt.

This responsibility demands that each of us be at least as earnest about the rights and freedoms of other people as we are of our own. It requires also that we join with others to disclose by significant action the living truths of the great concepts on which our republic was founded.

The National Conference of Christians and Jews is an agency of significant action. It is a shining example of people in progress toward for illustration, I don't want my Protestant rearing held against me when I hunt a job; but neither do I want people to make a special fuss over the minority group to which I belong—and that is the people of Scotch descent in America. I want a fair chance at any job I am fit to handle, but I don't want to see the first Scot that comes along hired for a job that I could do better. That's not fair to any one, including me.

Brotherhood means selectivity by individual ability; it means restrictions against the indecent, the immoral and the immoral, but it means

wide-open doors to ability regardless of race, creed or color, and wide-open doors to decent people—regardless of race, creed or color.

ROBERT E. SHERWOOD

RECENTLY "This Week" reprinted some Soviet caricatures of God which had appeared in a Russian publication, "The Atheist at His Bench." They were very interesting and revealing, for they showed how faithfully the Soviet propagandists are following the super-racial line of Hitler and Goebbels. The Christian God is represented as a ranting Babbitt with horn-rimmed spectacles; the Hebrew Jehovah is a leering pawnbroker with frizzy beard and a derby hat; the Moslem Allah is a fat, exhausted sensualist with watery eyes and drooling mouth.

The political bigotry which is essential in the monolithic Soviet state must, it seems, extend to embrace racial bigotry, just as it did with the Nazis.

Which makes it all the more important that the free peoples of this world reject and repudiate and inoculate themselves against this corrosive evil.

the goal of brotherhood. It is one of the many answers Americans of good will have given to the recurring question: "What significant action can one individual out of millions take on behalf of freedom?" The hope of peace and justice will be strong as long as men are free and willing to act on the divine impulse that makes brothers of men the world over.

BERNARD M. BARUCH

DEMOCRACY is embattled today, struggling against a system which degrades men and denies human liberty. America stands as the last bulwark against totalitarianism. Around us rally all those who are still free or who hope to be. If we are to preserve freedom we must marshal our strength, physical strength to be sure, but just as important—spiritual strength.

Spiritual strength can come only through a rededication to the democratic faith. Now, more than ever, we must hold fast to the ideals which have made America in the past, as in the present, the beacon toward which all men turn.

Brotherhood Week provides us with the opportunity for rededication.

The ideal of brotherhood—of mutual respect among all men regardless of race or color or creed or national origin lies—at the very heart of the democratic faith. What is more, it is a fundamental principle of all religious teachings. To the extent that we reject this ideal, we repudiate both democracy and religion.

Those who would destroy us seek to foster disunity at home and discredit us abroad. Intolerance strikes at the very vitals of our nation. Bigotry and its foul offspring, hate and fear, are insidious allies of our external foes. They sap morale, sow discontent. In the struggle for men's minds in many lands, every act of ours at home which contradicts our democratic principles is used as a weapon against us.

The ideal of brotherhood is no abstract or philosophic matter. It is essential in preserving the unity which can give us the strength we require in these difficult times.

ERIC JOHNSTON

THOSE of us who were reared on the "penny dreadfuls" and the "dime novels" of a generation back got the idea that the aboriginal American Indian was a creature of insensate cruelty.

Ethnologists tell us a vastly different story. In his home life and in his community life, the Indian was generous and tolerant—to a fault.

The lazy Indian had full shares in the hunt and the crop. Children were seldom punished, and the most dreary bores among the old men would be listened to with profound respect no matter how often they told the same stories.

In short, the aboriginal Indian practiced the brotherhood of man with a vengeance. It went beyond a fault. The strength of many tribes was drained away by supporting the shiftless in idleness. The Indian was too tolerant for his own good and the good of his society.

He has a modern parallel. That is the person who thinks about the brotherhood of man without regard to the differences that exist between men.

He sets up a false and impossible standard of brotherhood and, in the end, does the cause of brotherhood tremendous harm. By his standard, any minority in society must be especially coddled simply because it is a minority. This is a grave disserv-

ice to the cause of brotherhood because it fires the resentment of other groups, and it is the gravest kind of disservice to the individual member of the minority group.

We have got to think first, last and always in terms of the individual if brotherhood in our American society is to become a reality. To use myself

Brotherhood Week Attracts 800 Volunteers

St. Louis, Mo.
Feb. 22-52

will go a long way in improving race relations. One young lady remarked, "People should be educated in all things to the point of view that segregation is silly."

Several pointed out that parents have much to do with the general attitude of many white children toward Negroes and other minority groups, and one speaker declared that one way to "get rid of segregation is by getting rid of laws that bar Negroes."

Other suggestions for getting rid of race segregation included "interracial activities of all kinds," "integrating schools," and getting "older people to start petitions" aimed at wiping out race bias laws.

In a discussion of the subject "Does Corruption in Government Affect Us?" Students came to the dismal conclusion that corruption in government would be with us a long time, that it is

due, among other things, to immoral acts, and that much of it can be traced to emotional instability of the people.

It was pointed out that newspapers could do much more to crack corrupt government, but "some newspapers are too irresponsible."

At the end of the day many of the groups, including those discussing sports, the honor system, corrupt government and groups taking part in the chorus and dramatics, expressed the desire to continue such meetings throughout the year. Several related the time and place where they would like to meet again.

Among the group activities was that of Journalism which consisted of writing and preparing copy for publication of a "Brotherhood Journal." The "Journal" will be mimeographed and circulated at a later date to all participants in the conference.

DISCUSSIONS AT Y

During the group discussions, which began at 12:45, in the YMHA building, students discussed such topics as "Will Universal Military Training Make For World Peace?" "How to Raise Our Parents," "Do Our Religious Beliefs Influence Our Human Relations?" and "Does Integration in Sports Effect our Society?"

DISCUSS SPORTS

Willis Lomax of the Vashon High School was chairman of the group discussing "Integration in Sports" and drew a lively discussion from nearly 30 students with his direct questions.

Many students expressed the belief that integration in sports

Two Cities Cited For Brotherhood

NEWARK, N. J. — Perth Amboy, N. J., and Cleveland, Ohio, are the winners of the 1952 Community Human Relations awards, the National Conference of Christians and Jews announced Saturday.

Everett R. Clinchy, president, announced the awards "for outstanding improvement in relations among its religious and racial groups" in connection with Brotherhood Week, which started Sunday.

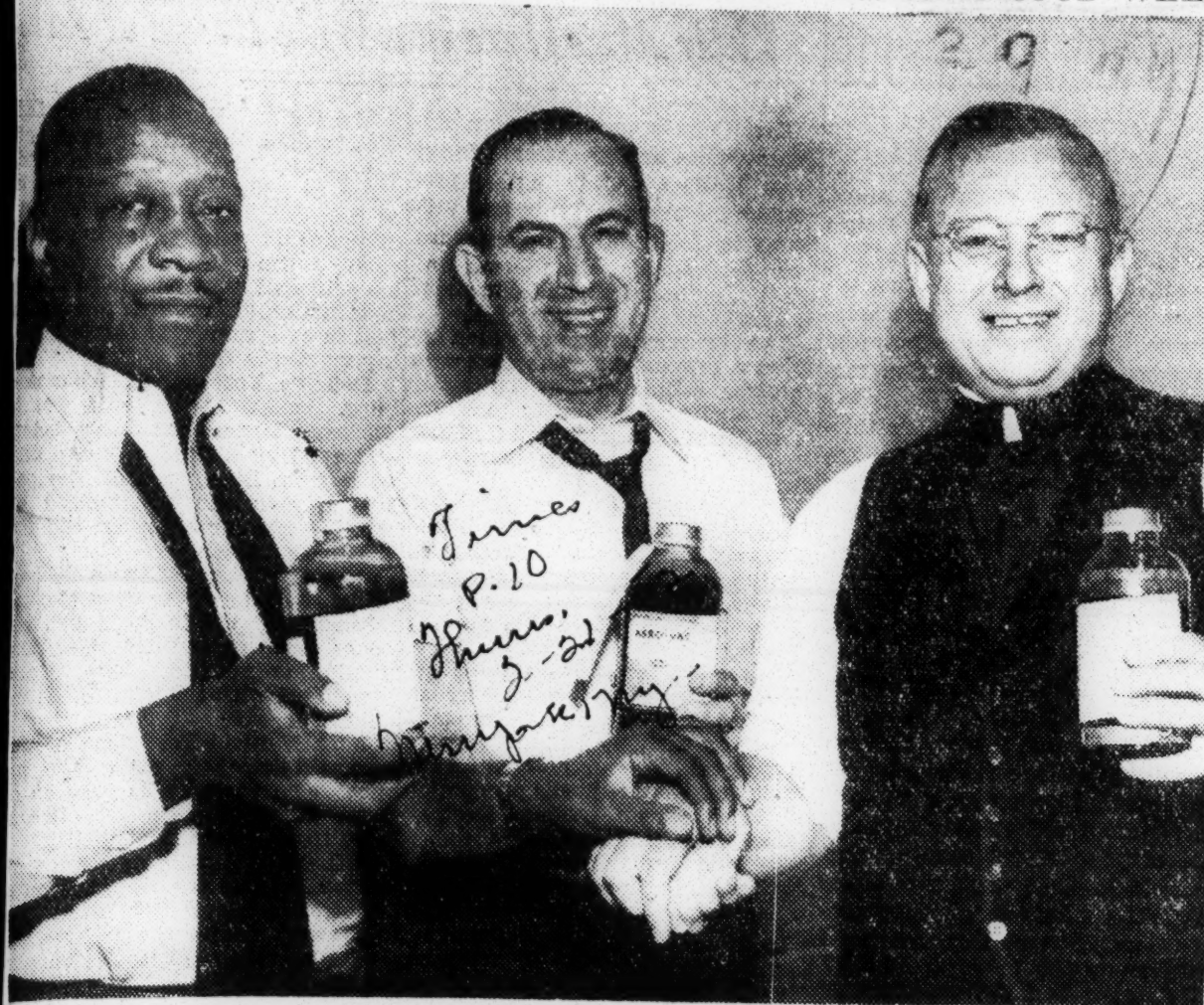
Perth Amboy is the home of the General Cable corporation where Dwight R. Palmer, general manager, instituted a fair employment practice policy during World War II, which has commanded national attention.

Cleveland was cited, Clinchy said, "because of its clearing house on civil rights in which representatives of all agencies help each other present mutual problems to the public and because of the expansion of its inter-group education council to a membership of 130."

39 1952

Brotherhood week (New York)

BROTHERS IN FAITH DONATE BLOOD FOR BROTHERHOOD WEEK



Left to right: The Rev. Dr. James H. Robinson, Rabbi Aryeh Lev and Msgr. Cornelius J. Drew at the Red Cross Manhattan Center yesterday.

The New York Times

Perth Amboy, Cleveland Receive Humanity Awards

Cleveland And Perth Amboy Win Top Honors For 1952 Human Relations

NEWARK, N. J., Feb. 16 (AP).—Perth Amboy, N. J., and Cleveland, O., are the winners of the 1952 Community Human Relations Awards, the National Conference of Christians and Jews announced today.

Dr. Everett R. Clinchy, president of the conference, announced the awards "for outstanding improvement in relations among its religious and racial groups" in connection with Brotherhood Week, which starts tomorrow.

It was the first time the National Conference gave the awards in two categories—large and small cities. Perth Amboy won in the under 50,000 population class and Cleveland in the over 50,000 class.

Cleveland was cited for these reasons, Clinchy said:

1. Its clearing house on civil rights in which representatives of all agencies help each other present mutual problems to the public.
 2. Expansion of its Intergroup Education Council to a membership of 130.
 3. Projects devised to promote interracial good will such as the Forest City Hospital, a city ordinance providing unsegregated housing for low income families and establishment of the first Interracial YMCA in the Glenville area.
 4. Training of city police in intergroup relations.
 5. Holding of annual Educational Institutes on Human Relations with hundreds of students, teachers and parents participating.
- Radio and television awards "for outstanding contributions during the past year to mutual understanding and respect" among American religious, racial and national groups, included: Paul Whiteman TV Teen Club (ABC) and TV artist Nancy Craig (ABC).

Cleveland, Ohio, and Perth Amboy, N. J., are the winners of the 1952 Community Human Relations Award, annually presented by the National Conference of Christians and Jews to American cities "for outstanding improvement in relations among its religious and racial groups." It was announced Saturday by Dr. Everett R. Clinchy, president of the National Conference.

Cleveland won the award in the classification of cities over 50,000 population and Perth Amboy for cities under that figure. The awards are made known each year during Brotherhood Week, sponsored by the National Conference, whose nationwide observance opens today. President Truman is honorary chairman of the observance, and Eric Johnston, president of the Motion Pictures Association of America, is general chairman.

For the first time in the four-year history of this award, selections were based on two categories that gave recognition to large cities and to smaller towns. Previously the award was won by the twin cities of Minneapolis and St. Paul in 1949, by Portland, Ore., in 1950, and by South Bend in 1951.

Dr. Clinchy stressed that the Community Human Relations Award is not given on a competitive basis.

"It endeavors to recognize," he explained, "the progress of a community, large or small, toward a standard of human relations that is in keeping with the democratic ideals of the nation. On the other hand, it does not intend to overlook the high level of good will and understanding among racial and religious groups prevailing in many American communities."

Dr. Clinchy added that both cities singled out for the 1952 award were typical American industrial cities with the customary clustering of racial, religious, economic and national groupings. They also have, he said, the usual concentration of first and second generation American whose parents or grandparents were large-ly immigrants from European countries.

"These heterogeneous group-ings of people are responsible in

part for the problems in human relations that face so many of our American cities. Solving these problems in line with our principles of democracy is of greater importance today now that America has assumed worldwide leadership and responsibility. The entire world is watching our developments in intergroup relations. We will make and hold friends among the other nations only to the degree that we can maintain harmony and good will among our diverse racial and religious groups."

Dr. Clinchy lauded the citizens and governmental leaders of Cleveland and Perth Amboy for their "determined efforts to wipe out prejudice, discrimination and friction among the various population groups and for the many social experiments undertaken in each of the cities to improve group understanding and good will," adding:

"They have given the entire nation a noteworthy example of a community mobilizing its resources and imagination to lessen group hostilities created by religious, business, social and cultural differences," he said. As specific examples of Cleveland's intergroup co-operation and progress, Dr. Clinchy cited the following:

1. The city's clearing house on Civil Rights in which representatives of all agencies assist each other in presenting mutual problems to the public.
2. Expansion this year of the city's Intergroup Education Council to a membership of 130.
3. Projects devised to promote interracial good will as the Forest City Hospital established in the Glenville area of Cleveland; a city ordinance providing for unsegregated housing for low income families; the establishment of the first interracial Y. M. C. A. in the Glenville area, etc.
4. The training of police in intergroup relations.
5. The holding of annual educational institutes on human relations participated in by hundreds of students, teachers and parents.

Perth Amboy also demonstrates many noteworthy examples of intergroup co-operation, Dr. Clinchy said, citing the following:

1. Public accommodations, in-

cluding transportation, hospital services, hotels and restaurants are open to persons of all groups.

2. Churches and schools follow a non-discrimination policy throughout.

3. Perth Amboy industry pioneered in the "Teamwork In Industry" project which brings together executives and workers at weekly factory seminars to study the causes of prejudices and to improve relations among the religious and racial groups in the plant. Two nationally known plants introduced the project at Perth Amboy—the General Cable Corp., and the American Smelting and Refining Co.

4. The city's intergroup sports program.

5. Appointment last year by the mayor of the city's first Municipal Commission on Civil Rights.

6. More than 100 local organizations last year arranged special programs on intergroup relations.

D.C.
**FATHER'S DYING WISH FULFILLED BY SCHOOL GIRLS
WHO COMPLETE SAVINGS BANK BOOK FOR DAUGHTER**



Washington, D.C., When Leonard Pinkney, custodian of Kenilworth School was killed by a car last January, he was filling out a Savings Stamp book so that he could buy a \$25.00 Defense Bond as a present for his daughter, Roberta, on her 8th birthday. Ten 6th grade girls at Kenilworth took it upon themselves to finish buying the bond out of their own savings, so that Mr. Pinkney's wish would be fulfilled. Each Stamp Day they bought extra stamps which were pasted in Roberta's book until the remaining \$9.75 worth was purchased. Then Roberta was taken to Kenilworth School where the ten girls presented her with the birthday bond. L to R, Judy Crocker, 10; Susan Bennett, 11; Leah Ray Harris, 11; Dolores Kelly, 10; Millicent Johnson, 10; Margaret Evans, 11; Dorothy Saylor, 13; Joan McLamb, 11; Gloria Crocker, 11; and Beverly Davis presenting bond to Roberta.



BLOOD FOR BROTHERHOOD—Representatives of several races, creeds and nations gathered at the Red Cross Blood Center yesterday to make a Brotherhood Week blood donation. Miss Laida A. Kreuz, a Polynesian, is on the donor table and Nurse Rennie Wolf is assisting. Others (left to right) are Irving Jaffee (Jewish), Miss Verna J. Dozier (Negro), Ben Nako (American-born Japanese) and Miss Bettv Windle (American). —Star Staff Photo.

Interracial Donation Of Blood Symbolizes Brotherhood Week

A pretty young Polynesian woman was among 18 persons representing the major races of mankind, and religious and national groups, who late yesterday gave a Brotherhood Week blood donation to the Red Cross.

The observance started Sunday and runs through next Sunday.

"There was nothing to it," said Miss Laida A. Kreuz, 29, of 168 Mississippi avenue S.E., a secre-

tary for a title company.

She was born in Pago Pago, Tutuila, American Samoa, and came to Washington to be with her half brother, Peter Tali Coleman, 32, who became the first Samoan to receive a law degree from Georgetown Law School last September. Miss Kreuz's mother is Samoan and her father, Milton, a retired Navy chief machinist's mate, was born in San Francisco.

Strange Middle Name.

"What does the initial 'A' in your name stand for?" Miss Kreuz was asked.

"It is for Amataupulevasegautupu," she said. "Those are the beginning words of royalty in my language."

She lives with a sister, Miss Ma-

rion T. Kreuz, a secretary in the Library of Congress, whose middle name is Tamaitaioleao.

Among others who gave blood in commemoration of Brotherhood Week were Caucasians, Negroes, Japanese-Americans and American Indians. Religious groups were represented by Catholics, Protestants and Jews.

The donations were made under auspices of the Washington Fellowship, a religious organization devoted to promoting inter-racial and interfaith goodwill. An official of the group said all races have identical blood, except for the different types, which occur within all the races.

Statement Read in Congress.

"This unity of blood—lined up

on a shelf, no scientist could tell from which race it came—is one of the convincing proofs of the brotherhood of men," the organization explained.

Men of three faiths yesterday issued a joint statement which was read into the Congressional Record. It said in part, in referring to Brotherhood Week: "In these days of stress and strain, when so many of our young men of all faiths are defending our heritage in far-away lands, it is well that we remind ourselves of the need for true brotherhood."

The statement was read by Representative Hays, Democrat, of Arkansas. It was prepared jointly with Representative O'Hara, Republican, of Minnesota, and Representative Javits, Republican, of New York.

Brotherhood Week Opened With Award

Brotherhood Week opened throughout the Nation yesterday and was highlighted in the District by the presentation of a brotherhood scroll to Negro soprano Dorothy Maynor.

Miss Maynor was given the award while appearing with the National Symphony Orchestra in Constitution Hall. This marked the first paid professional appearance of a Negro artist in the hall since the dispute over Marion Anderson in 1939. Miss Anderson was barred.

The scroll was presented by William E. Leahy, Washington attorney and a member of the National Conference of Christians and Jews, which is sponsoring National Brotherhood Week. Miss Maynor was cited for her work in furthering greater understanding among people of all races and creeds.

Yesterday morning, Senior Chaplain William B. Estes of the Military District of Washington gave a sermon featuring brotherhood as the keynote at the Nineteenth Street Baptist Church, 19th and I sts. nw.

Another program in observ-

ance of Brotherhood Week was scheduled last night for the Brookmont Baptist Church. Rabbi Reuben R. Levine of B'nai Jacob Temple, spoke on beliefs and practices of Judaism. This was one of many arrangements whereby groups of one faith could hear speakers of another on the need for greater mutual understanding.

Chairmen List Events In Brotherhood Week Beginning Tomorrow

A list of special events during Brotherhood Week, tomorrow through February 24, were announced today by co-chairmen of the Churches and Synagogues Committee.

Committee co-chairmen are Dr. Edward L. R. Elson, minister, National Presbyterian Church; the Rt. Rev. Msgr. John K. Cartwright, rector, St. Matthew's Cathedral, and Rabbi David H. Panitz, spiritual leader of Adas Israel Synagogue.

Army Chaplain William B. Estes will speak at 9 a.m. tomorrow in Nineteenth Street Baptist Church, Nineteenth and I streets N. W. At 8 p.m. Rabbi Reuben Levine, spiritual leader of B'nai Jacob Temple, will speak at the temple, 2504 Naylor road S.E. A special program will be given at noon Monday through Friday in the Pentagon auditorium.

Variety Club Luncheon.

The Variety Club of Washington will give a Brotherhood luncheon at 12:30 p.m. Monday in the Hotel Washington.

On Tuesday, Matthew A. McKavitt, librarian in the Department of Justice, will speak at 11:15 a.m. at St. Paul's Academy, 1421 V street N.W.

Speakers at 10 a.m. Wednesday in Burdick Vocational High School will be Isaac Franck, executive director, Jewish Community Council of Greater Washington; Dr. Seth R. Brooks, pastor of National Memorial Universalist Church, and Dr. John Warren Giles of Catholic University.

Also on Wednesday, Rabbi Panitz will address an Alpha Omega Dental Auxiliary meeting at 1:30 p.m. in the Hotel Willard. Senator Lehman, Democrat, of New York, will speak at a women's division meeting of the National

Conference of Christians and Jews at 2 p.m. in the Shore Hotel. Dr. C. C. Hung, pastor of the Chinese Community Church, will also speak.

Meeting at Synagogue.

A Brotherhood Week meeting will be held at 8:30 p.m. Wednesday in Adas Israel Synagogue, Connecticut avenue and Porter street N.W.

Brotherhood Week is sponsored annually by the National Conference of Christians and Jews. A statement issued today by the Churches and Synagogues Committee co-chairmen declared "the purpose of this week is to awaken all people to a sense of the fact that they belong to one great family and of the duty and respect and kindness that each one owes to every other member of that family."

"There has never been a time when the peace and order of mankind were so much threatened by division and hatred; consequently, there has never been a time when this spirit of brotherhood was so much needed."

Totalitarians Declared Greatest Enemies of World Brotherhood

The totalitarians are the greatest enemies of brotherhood in the world—"whether they are totalitarians of the right or of the left," Oscar R. Ewing, Federal Security Administrator, said yesterday.

He spoke at an observance of Brotherhood Week, held in the FSA auditorium, 330 Independence avenue S.W.

Mr. Ewing pointed out that "we shall achieve world-wide equality only as we approach world-wide freedom, world-wide progress, world-wide understanding."

"We observe Brotherhood Week each year, not because we enjoy universal brotherhood, but because we seek it," he said. "We live in a world of tensions and passions. We have not yet learned the great lesson taught by all the great religions of the world, that all men are surely brothers."

Too Much Hatred in World.

"There is surely too much hatred in this world. There are too many people who dislike or suspect others because their faith is different, or the color of their skins, or the language they speak, or the ideas they profess. I suppose that not one of us in this auditorium will live to see the day when these suspicions no longer exist. But we have it in our power—each one of us—to help make that day come nearer."

Brotherhood Week is sponsored by the National Conference of Christians and Jews, a voluntary organization made up of members of all faiths and races. Interior Secretary Chapman is chairman of the Washington observance.

Speakers of all faiths today were to address Brotherhood Week convocations throughout the city. At 8:30 o'clock tonight, a brotherhood program will be held in Adas Israel Congregation Social Auditorium, Connecticut avenue and Porter street N.W.

A special Brotherhood program was to be held in Andrew Rankin Chapel of Howard University. Another program was to take place at 2 p.m., at the Selective Service Commission, 1712 G street N.W.

Programs Next Week.

Next Tuesday Representative Hays, Democrat, of Arkansas, formerly a co-chairman of the Washington Area Office of NCCJ, will speak at Marjorie Webster Junior College at 10 a.m. Also next Tuesday, Supreme Court Justice Clark will be principal speaker at the Arlington Brotherhood Week

Dinner, to be held at National Airport.

On Wednesday, a special program will be presented at 10:15 a.m., at Wilson Teachers College. Speakers will include the Rev. Father Paul Hanly Furfey of Catholic University; Rabbi David H. Panitz of Adas Israel Congregation; Dr. Charles W. Lowry, of All Saints Episcopal Church, and Evagoras Constantinides of St. Sophia Greek Orthodox Church.

Also on Wednesday, the Rev. Hampden H. Smith, jr., of the Community Methodist Church, in Arlington, will address the Alexandria branch of the National Council of Jewish Women at the Arlington Jewish Center, at 8:30 p.m.

On Thursday, Wilbur LaRoe, jr., of the Chevy Chase Presbyterian Church, will speak before the Junior Chamber of Commerce meeting at 12:30 p.m., in the Burlington Hotel. At 9 a.m. that day the Rev. R. S. Trenbath of the Trinity Episcopal Church will speak at Hine Junior High School.

STEP TOWARD BROTHERHOOD

Behind the erasure a few days ago, in time for Brotherhood Week, of the color line in Constitution Hall, Washington, lies a story about the Daughters of the American Revolution (owner of the hall) and human relations. It concerns long efforts by some ladies of the D. A. R.'s own Polly Wyckoff Chapter in New Jersey to be done with any "second class" citizenship in this land, and specifically to let Marian Anderson or any other great artist appear on the stage of Constitution Hall, and without stigma.

Mrs. E. E. Vann and Mrs. Andrew Gabel of the Englewood area, the former a member of her church's board of stewards, were the Polly Wyckoff Chapter's delegates to the 1946 convention of the D. A. R. They had instructions to put before the meeting a resolution calling for an end to the color rule. There was much maneuvering behind the scenes, and finally the resolution was brought out on the floor. Mrs. Vann, a leader in the fight against discrimination, stated the reasons for the resolution and then, to everyone's surprise, withdrew it.

A committee was appointed to study the question, but there was quite an uproar over the deferment of action, with both sides clamoring for a showdown. The Polly Wyckoff Chapter's delegates were severely criticized. Mrs. Vann explained that she had withdrawn the resolution because she preferred to have the D. A. R. reach its decision in a natural, evolutionary way, not under duress. The public, not being in on all the details, was at a loss to understand.

It has taken some years for this strategy to be vindicated, but the fact that it has been is probably one of the more encouraging things that have lately happened in the sphere of racial relations.

Pioneers In Field Of Race Relations

Journal and Guide
P. 12 Nashville, Va.
Feb. 2-9-52



Dr. George E. Haynes, left, and Dr. J. Oscar Lee, have done pioneering work in race relations. Dr. Haynes, who was professor at Fisk University, Nashville, for a number of years, served for several years as secretary, Commission on Race Relations, Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America.

Dr. Lee, who taught at Hampton and Virginia Union University, is in charge of the race relations department of the National Council of the Churches of Christ in the United States of America.

Separated By Space, United By Freedom

Afro American p. 18 Sat. 4-12-52 Baltimore, Md.



Clement R. Atlee, center, former prime minister of Great Britain, looks over program Monday evening at Benjamin Franklin Hotel where the joint

membership enrollment of Fellowship Commission and Fellowship House was climaxed at a dinner meeting, the theme of which was "A Free World

Speaks." Left is Brigadier General Carlos P. Romulo, Philippines ambassador to the U.S., and right is Mayor Joseph S. Clark. Standing are Kalu Ezera,

a Nigerian student at Lincoln University, and Clarence E. Packett, president of the commission.



TO ASSIST FELLOWSHIP HOUSE.—Reuben S. Street, prominent businessman and proprietor of Street's hotel, is shown presenting a check for \$500 to Miss Ann Forbes, director of Fellowship House, "to help further the work of the intercultural organization during the coming year." Street offered the contribution at the recent annual dinner held by the six-year-old group after hearing Miss Forbes outline the plans for the coming year. Included in the 1952 program are: an eight-week orientation course for old and new members in which participants will seek to probe the causes and depth of prejudices; a year-round program of activities planned around religious and national holidays in order to better understand the various religious beliefs and the meaning of freedom; expansion of the doll library project, and the greater development of the Youth Council program, in which young members of the organization plan to make films showing what they have learned about their community through studies in human relations. All of these activities will originate in Fellowship House, at 1462 Independence Ave.

Mixed Group Dines With Florida Governor

Governor Eats With Racially Mixed Group In Florida Mansion

TALLAHASSEE, Fla. — Gov. Fuller Warren brought democracy to the Governor's Mansion for the first time in history last week when he was host and ate with an interracial group following a conference on the hate-bomb deaths of Harry T. Moore and his wife.

After sending his personal limousine and highway patrol cars to bring members of the group to the mansion, the governor invited them to lunch with him. Warren ate at a table with Rockwell Kent, artist, and another white man. All other tables were mixed, as was the conference seating.



Shown are the colored and white delegates who broke a 107-year-old precedent in Florida when they ate together in the Governor's Mansion in Tallahassee. They were invited to lunch by Gov. Fuller Warren as "official guests of the State of Florida," because of the national and international pressure to end the wave of anti-minority terror in Florida. The delegates, who were part of a 40-member, eight-State delegation of mour-

ners to the funeral of Mrs. Harriet Moore, wife of bomb-slain NAACP leader, Harry Moore, included left to right, Elaine Ross, New York Civil Rights Congress; Rose Graham and Dorothy Faulkner, Sojourners for Truth and Justice; Lesh Nelson, Emma Lazarus Federation of Jewish Women; Bernard Minter, Local 140, United Furniture Workers, CIO; the Rev. Harold

Williamson, Rugged Cross Mission, Newark, N.J.; Henry Beitscher, Progressive Party of Pennsylvania; Dr. Annette Rubinstein, vice-chairman of the American Labor Party; the Rev. J. Henry Patten, Philadelphia; Rockwell Kent, world-famous American artist (seated); Albert Kahn, noted writer; Agnes Doe, Harlem Parent's leader, and Mrs. Charlotta Bass, former publisher of the California Eagle and head of the Sojourners for Truth.

Judge Waring Is *named* Named Director *in* Of Freedom House

NEW YORK—(ANP)— Judge J. Waties Waring, who ruled that Negroes had a right to vote in South Carolina, last week was elected to the board of directors of Freedom House here. *P. 1*

Judge Waring recently resigned from the U. S. District Court in South Carolina and moved to New York. *See 4-25-52*

In his decision which opened the ballot to Negroes, he held that "racial distinctions cannot exist in the machinery that selects the officers and lawmakers of the United States."

The ruling was upheld by the Circuit Court of Appeals and the Supreme Court refused to review the decision.

He also is remembered by colored persons for his dissenting opinion in the Clarendon County, S. C., school suit case, which challenged the constitutionality of segregation in the public schools.

One of three judges specially assembled to hear the case, Judge Waring was of the opinion that segregation is unconstitutional. The two other judges ruled, however, that as long as equal facilities were provided, segregation was not unconstitutional.

Because of his favorable decisions to Negroes, Judge Waring was virtually ostracised by many of his life-long friends.

Nashville Worthy Of Emulation

BETTER race relations is a subject that is often talked about in Southern communities but rarely does the conversation result in action that assures harmony and understanding between the races. There are notable exceptions to the rule and Nashville, Tennessee, is one of them.

Now, Birmingham, Alabama, a large southern industrial city that has a long unsavory record in the matter of race relations decided the other day to do something about changing the record. Presently the community is studying the possibility of hiring uniformed Negro police, as the first step. Because of the strides Nashville is making in actually doing something about better race relations the Birmingham News has begun a series of articles concerning the progress that has been made there. The idea being that if it can be done in Nashville it can be done in Birmingham or anywhere else in the South, providing the will to do it is with the people. *P. 5 B*

A long list of notable achievements were cited in the first article appearing in the news which dealt with the success of uniformed Negro police, during the past four years. *New Orleans*

Topping the list of achievements were: The appointment of a Negro to the city school board by the new Mayor, 40-year-old Ben West, and the appointment also by Mayor West of a Negro to the Housing Authority which administers low rent housing projects for white and Negro occupants. In Davidson county where Nashville is located four Negro deputy sheriffs were hired 6 months ago. For 50 years Nashville has had a company of Negro firemen.

Other achievements of Nashville include a Negro member of the seven man Auditorium Commission, 4 members of the city's board of Censors which passes on movies and plays.

Mayor West was quoted in the article thusly, "We have a fine group of Negro educators, lawyers and doctors. They are a big help to any official who wants to let them help."

The top achievement was the election of Atty. Z. Alexander Looby to the Nashville City Council.

Besides the fact that uniformed Negro police have served four years commendably without friction or incident it has made Negroes of Nashville feel they now have a responsible part in their city government.

The Negro police received the same pay as the white officers. They start at \$250 a month, get \$275 at the end of the second year, \$300 at the end of the third year when they become first class patrolmen.

14 Negro policewomen are also employed part time and serve as guards at the school crossings. *dat. 3-22-52*

We in the city of New Orleans look with pride upon the accomplishments of the present city administration in improving the lot of Negro citizens. However in comparison to Nashville's achievements what has been accomplished in New Orleans indicates we have barely scratched the surface in the right direction. We have not yet elected a Negro to the city council, no member of our group serves on the auditorium board, housing authority, or any other board that comes under the jurisdiction of the city administration, Negro police don the uniform only, on special occasions, the idea of Negro policewomen as guards at school crossings has not been even considered. Neither have Negroes been considered as prospective firemen or members of the Censor Board. Neither has the daily press attempted to enlighten the public in the manner that Birmingham News is seeking to in a series of fact-packed articles.

A new governor, Judge Robert F. Kennon, and a new city charter which the city is now considering adopting may change the picture for a new era in Better Race Relations. This assumption is made on the recent results of the Gubernatorial race in which the reform, good government forces won a smashing victory.

The progress that has been made in the name of Better Race Relations in Nashville is well worth emulating in New Orleans.

Judge Scott Cites Better Race Relations

P. 1
WASHINGTON (ANP)—Speaking in Baldwin Hall, Howard University here, Judge Armond W. Scott of Municipal Court, last week cited "encouraging" signs that indicate an approaching era of better race relations.

Among the signs of a lessening of racial prejudice pointed to by Judge Scott was the forthcoming reopening of the National Theatre or stage productions on a non-segregated basis.

Another was the sportsmanship displayed by southerners during a baseball game between the Brooklyn Dodgers and the Atlanta (Ga) Crackers. At one point during the game everyone rose to cheer when Jackie Robinson, Negro player, scored the winning hit for the Dodgers. *all anti*

Outstanding entertainers came in for praise. Among them were Clifton Fadiman, Ed Sullivan, Paul Whiteman, Horace Heidt and Milton Berle for the opportunities they have given to youthful Negro performers to show their talents. *Thurs. 3-27-52*

Judge Scott addressed a testimonial dinner of the Bloomingdale Civic Association, which honored four Negro civic leaders. They were:

Mrs. Jacqueline A. Cuney and Mrs. Minnie L. Wright, 25 year old members of the association; Dr. Paul Cook, chairman of the Washington Veterans' Committee, and Mrs. Mary Church Terrell.

Writer Finds Human Relations Commissions Do Effective Work

Time Magazine Marks Progress In United States Race Relations

BURY DE. COLBERT

NEW YORK — Efforts to combat racial friction in northern cities are analyzed by J. C. Furnas, the well-known magazine writer, in a recent issue of Look magazine. The campaign is being conducted by human relations commissions, some of which he says, are "effective, some mere pious gestures." But occasionally, Furnas writes, "an encouraging hunk of accomplishment turns up." The article occupies the lead position in the magazine.

In Chicago, Furnas says, the specially trained park police have been active in preventing racial conflict at beaches and other public places of recreation. Cooperating with the police is Chicago's Commission on Human Relations, whose "monitor system" does valuable work in spotting trouble before it starts. Occasionally, the Commission has traced racial tensions to a deliberate Communist attempt to stir up trouble.

In Detroit, the work of the Mayor's Interracial Committee has reduced racial-friction incidents by 80 percent since 1942.

Furnas declares. Improved job opportunities in the city have enabled Negroes to buy property in formerly "white" residential areas. In such cases, the committee has sought to check real estate panics, and help establish neighborhood associations in which established whites and house-prideful Negroes league together to prevent their "mixed" neighborhood from running down.

Philadelphia, which has the highest proportion of Negroes of any Northern city — some 20 per cent — has never had the explosive race problems of Chicago and Detroit, the Look article states. The Philadelphia commission's chief job is preventative, rooting out Jim Crowism in schools, restaurants, playgrounds, swimming pools and the like.

"The idea of the commissions is that people will never learn to get along together unless they start being together," Furnas says. Thanks to the commissions' efforts, "Negro leaders usually see a gratifying change of climate almost everywhere of late" in hotels, restaurants and diners, he adds.

Jackson, Miss., June 9—(DSN) —Time Magazine, top publication of its kind in the nation, in its June 9th edition marked some incidents which Time says is slowly spelling progress in U. S. Race Relations.

Said Time: "Few aspects of U. S. life are so sensationally distorted by headlines as race relations; some foreigners get the impression that the whole problem is a struggle between Southern lynchers and Northern liberals. In fact, race relations in the U. S. are changing through thousands of half triumphs, ugly little setbacks, unrecorded concessions and tentative changes in attitude which seem slowly to be spelling advancement. Last week:

The Richmond Academy of Medicine voted to delete the word "white" from the membership provisions of the Medical Society of Virginia. The poll was part of a five-year effort to open the Medical Society to Virginia's 146 Negro doctors (who are not eligible for membership in the American Medical Association as long as they are barred from the state society) and will probably influence other local medical groups among the 45 which must also take part in the decision.

Faced with a federal court ruling that Negroes must be admitted to the Kansas City (Mo.) Swope Park swimming pool, the city's park board voted unanimously not to open the pool at all.

A plaque "in memory of white men of Charles City County (Va.) who gave their lives in World Wars I and II" was banned from the county courthouse by local authorities as "discriminatory" because it omitted the names of one Indian and ten Negro veterans. The local chapter of the United Daughters of the Confederacy, which had sponsored the memorial, held a dedication service for it anyhow. "If anything, we are being discriminated against," said a chapter member. Chapter Presi-

dent Mrs. A. G. Copland added: "We thought the colored people would like to recognize their servicemen with a plaque of their own."

Judge Hugh Taylor of rural Monticello, Fla. dismissed a hundred prospective jurors who had been called for the murder trial of two Negroes and ordered a new panel, which includes four Negroes — the first break from the county's traditional practice of barring Negroes from jury lists.

The mayor of Alhambra (pop. 2,753), Calif. presented a big bouquet of flowers to Mrs. Nobuko Morone, Filipino-Japanese war bride of a hometown veteran, to help convince her that she was welcome in the U. S. The greeting ceremony was arranged (and more than 70 citizens were moved to write letters of welcome) after a local citizen had sent her a note condemning her marriage to Corporal Robert A. Coronel and warning her that she was not wanted in Alhambra.

Austere, exclusive Groton school at Groton, Mass., which prepared Franklin D. Roosevelt and hosts of other rich and famous men for college (generally Harvard), arranged to admit a Negro boy as a student for the first time in its 18-year history.

Adventures in RACE RELATIONS

by Enoc P. Waters

SEATS FOR ALL

A foreigner in the United States might easily assume from advertisements appearing in most of our publications Negroes are not interested in automobiles, clothes, homes, or any of the other merchandise for which manufacturers seek buyers. The illustrations, with few exceptions, are always of white persons.

But there was an exception last week. On page 97 of Time magazine for January 28, the American Seating company displays a classroom from the Calvin Coolidge school, Binghamton, N. Y. Seated at modern school desks, products of the American Seating company, are white and Negro children — a real class in democracy.

MORE ABOUT SEATS

Discussing seating in Birmingham, Ala., last week was Henry L. Jones who wrote the following to

"Voices of the People" in the Birmingham News:

"This letter is concerning improvements being made on trolley buses, especially new ones. One of these things is the cutting down on the size of boards separating the two races. Those old large boards were a disgrace to the two races; because the colored had to be reminded with a sign big enough to see a block that they are colored, and white people would have to look at these boards and feel sort of low deep down inside and wonder if there are signs in heaven."

"I think the Birmingham Transit Company has cut down on some of the embarrassment which we people as a whole suffered from those old boards. I myself am thankful for all the little improvements being made. The smaller boards prove there are people who are willing to try and do as much right about the colored man as their job will permit them."

RACE RELATIONS

IMPROVE IN U.S.—

COL. MCCORMICK

Interviewed by Editors at

Martinique

BY JULES DUBOIS

[Chicago Tribune Press Service]
[Reprinted from yesterday's late editions]

FORT DE FRANCE, Martinique, Feb. 18—Racial relations are improving daily in the United States, Col. Robert R. McCormick, editor and publisher of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, told Martinique editors today at a news conference.

Col. McCormick, replying to questions on the Cicero, Ill., race riots last year, said that the racial problem exists in the United States as much as it does in Indo-China, in Egypt, and in other parts of the world. There is daily improvement in understanding among the people, and Negroes occupy prominent positions in Chicago's life as lawyers, physicians, and in other professions, he said.

Col. and Mrs. McCormick arrived here yesterday on the first leg of their four continent tour that will include Africa. Their B-17G converted bomber, piloted by Capt. Howard West, bucked headwinds during the 8 hour 20 minute flight from West Palm Beach, Fla.

Beat Airport Deadline

The final phase of the flight was dramatic as the airport closes here at 6:22 p. m. Any plane arriving after that is diverted to Beane Field on the British island of St. Lucia, 50 miles south, where night landing facilities are available. Capt. West set the four engine plane down two minutes before the deadline.

American Consul Stephen H. McClintic of Annapolis, Md., welcomed Col. and Mrs. McCormick

at the airport. He was accompanied by Vice Consul Thomas Cassilly of Baltimore, Md., and representatives of Christian Laigret, prefect of this predominantly Negro island of 275,000 inhabitants. The island, like Guadaloupe and French Guiana, has been a department of France since 1946.

As they drove to the consular residence where they are guests of the McClintics, Col. and Mrs. McCormick witnessed the carnival season revelers aboard floats.

French Forts Visited

Today, Col. McCormick visited Fort St. Louis which the Dutch, under Adm. Ruyter, attacked in the 18th century. He also viewed the hilltop Fort DeSaix, where more than 300 million dollars of French government gold was stored during World War II so it would not fall into Hitler's hands.

During an auto tour, Col. and Mrs. McCormick saw the marble statue of Empress Josephine, wife of Napoleon, who was born at Trois Iles, 12 miles from this city.

Prefect Laigret was host at a luncheon for Col. McCormick.

Facing the Problem of Prejudice

By DOROTHY BARCLAY

WHAT with Brotherhood Week just ended, a great deal has been said about "tolerance and understanding" on the one hand, "prejudice and discrimination" on the other. Here is a topic incessantly in the news. Prejudice as it affects hiring, housing, schooling, employment practices is the subject of sermons, speeches and panel discussions at countless community meetings.

Somehow prejudice as it concerns children, however, is a topic rarely find listed on the programs of parent groups. Although research studies by the dozen have been made in this field, simple down-to-earth information for mothers and dads is conspicuously lacking. Yet the problem is practically universal. Some time in his life almost every child will feel the effects of prejudice and the sting of other children's taunts. Those based on race, religion or nationality, of course, are the most potentially damaging. Yet other slings and arrows can hurt just as much at the time—insults or ostracism which may arise because a child's glasses are thick or his clothes too expensive or even because his tastes and interests are "different."

HERE children are concerned the problem is two pronged—how to develop young personalities secure enough, on one hand, to have no need for bolstering their own importance by feeling superior to others; and on the other, secure enough to weather with a minimum of pain and lasting harm, offensiveness from others. The emphasis given by specialists

in child development to the importance of parents' loving, accepting and respecting each child as an individual is basic here. But, beyond that, if youngsters are to grow up free of prejudice and, so far as possible unharmed by it, parents must look sharply at their own feelings and thinking to be sure that subtle indications of either ill will toward the "different" or pity for themselves as the "persecuted" are not communicated to their children.

In view of the great shortage of material for parents along this line we were especially interested to receive the other day a new pamphlet and discussion guide published by the American Jewish Committee, "Securing Our Children Against Prejudice . . . Two Views." available at 15 cents from home in tears or anger, the committee, 386 Fourth Avenue, New York 16. This Mr. Puner told us, the first deals, to be sure, with only thing for a parent to do is one aspect of a problem advance the possibility of staggering in subtle compass such an incident will help plexity. However, we welcome a sign of growing interest in stimulating discussion of this problem among mothers and dads.

Similarly we welcome a new film, "The High Wall," just released by the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith. Broader in scope than the pamphlet, it explores the development of prejudice in "everyday" people, some of the ways it is communicated to children and the kind of home life—rigid, restricted, demanding and cold—which research has found most likely to foster it. (Requests for bookings will be handled through the motion picture department of the league, 212 Fifth Avenue, New York. This organization can also suggest related discussion materials.)

FOR further discussion of this very difficult matter we turned to Morton Puner, a member of the staff of the Anti-Defamation League, and to Dr. Kenneth B. Clark, assistant professor of psychology at the College of the City of New York and associate director of the Northside Center for Child Development.

Dr. Clark prepared the material on effects of prejudice on personality development for the big "Fact Finding Report" on which discussions at the Midcentury White House Conference on Children and Youth were based.

When a youngster comes smarting from some gibe, Mr. Puner told us, the first thing for a parent to do is control himself. Facing in that in some ways is almost advance the possibility of such an incident will help plexity. However, we welcome a sign of growing interest in stimulating discussion of this problem among mothers and dads.

Such a reaction however can give the child the feeling that something particularly awful has happened and deepen the effects of the incident. Similarly parents should avoid trying to make their youngster feel better by a show of prejudice against the attacker. Theoretical discussions on an adult plane are equally out of place.

What to do, then? It is important for parents, Mr. Puner told us, to try to discuss the episode calmly,

much as they would any other childhood blowup. Finding out what preceded the incident is basic to explaining it. Children are familiar with name-calling and bullying. They can understand that people who are afraid or angry will try to hurt others.

When an insult has been hurled at a child clearly because he is in some way "different," Dr. Clark told us, denying the difference and insisting that all people are just alike will not help. Better to point out, he said, that human beings do differ in their appearance, their beliefs and the way they do things. This is as it should be. Difference does not indicate inferiority—or superiority either. When, on the other hand, children ask questions about the reputed inferiority of some group, parents can admit that some people are treated differently because of their skin or their church or the amount of money they have, but that this does not indicate "inferiority"—only unfair, and undemocratic practice.

FRIENDSHIPS and community activity among parents and youngsters of different backgrounds, realistic discussions between parents and children of the accomplishments of minority group members, visits to the homes of people who are different from themselves, will help children to see the basic likeness and human dignity of all men. Before they feel comfortable in activities of this kind, however, some parents will need to look more deeply into their feelings in this matter.

Holding prejudice has, quite rightly, become such an abhorred quality that many an adult will feel acutely uncomfortable admitting out loud that any vestiges of it exist in himself. Similarly, most people would prefer not to remember incidents when they were the victims of discrimination.



"Oneness" in practice at a New York City public school.

WHEN the going gets tough, however, an individual may reveal by a look or tone of voice vestiges of prejudice or self-pity he may have thought he had overcome. Children are quick to observe this sort of thing. For that reason in discussions with them, honesty of thought and feeling should prevail.

Setting their thinking straight on the facts, admitting negative feelings, if they have them, and explaining how and why they have worked to overcome these, parents can help children respect and understand those who differ from themselves and build the strength to weather, if need be, the slights of discrimination.

Judge Scott Cites Signs of Better Race Relations

WASHINGTON, (A.N.P.) — Speaking in Baldwin Hall, Howard university here, Judge Armond W. Scott of Municipal court, last week cited "encouraging signs" that indicate an approaching era of better race relations.

Among the signs of a lessening of racial prejudice pointed to by Judge Scott was the forthcoming reopening of the National Theatre for stage productions on a non-segregated basis.

Another was the sportsmanship displayed by southerners during a baseball game between the Brooklyn Dodgers and the Atlanta, (Ga.) Crackers. At one point during the game everyone rose to cheer when Jackie Robinson, Negro player, scored the winning hit for the Dodgers.

Outstanding entertainers came in for praise. Among them were Clifton Fadiman, Ed Sullivan, Paul Whiteman, Horace Heidt and Milton Berle for the opportunities they have given to youthful Negro performers to show their talents.

Judge Scott addressed a testimonial dinner of the Bloomington Civic association, which honored

four Negro civic leaders. They were:

Mrs. Jacqueline A. Cuney and Mrs. Minnie L. Wright, 25, year old members of the association; Dr. Paul Cooke, chairman of the Washington Veteran's Committee, and Mrs. Mary Church Tarrell.

1951 Dark Year In Race Relations, Violence On Increase, Says Survey

NEW YORK—Not only has the United States failed to make outstanding advancements towards inter-group relations and civil rights but outbreaks of violence and hoodlumism caused by racial and religious tensions, were worse in 1951 than at any time since pre-World War II days.

These conclusions were revealed last week when two reports issued by three leading civil rights charged the government with failure to take forthright action against discrimination.

In a 128 page joint report by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and the American Jewish Congress, the fourth in an annual series by the two organizations, it maintained that "violence designed to maintain existing intergroup inequality has increased steadily during the last years, and the Federal, State and local governments have shown either unwillingness or inability to cope with it."

In a foreword to the report, Walter White, executive secretary of the NAACP, and Dr. David W. Petegorsky, executive director of the AJC, wrote that "The propaganda of those who would destroy us makes our failures in the field of human rights loom far larger than our achievements."

Cited as still the most difficult of all anti-bias struggles and one of the most explosive, was the fight against discrimination in housing. Attempts to change patterns in this area, the reports cites, provoked the most lawless opposition in Chicago, Cleveland, Los Angeles, Birmingham, Miami and Cicero, Ill.

In a year's analysis of violence and hoodlumism, the Anti-Defamation League of the B'nai

B'nai released its survey which has been adapted in book form, "The Troublemakers," and will be published by Doubleday and Company.

Among the points made in the report was that the increase in violence which began in the South and is pushing North is an evidence of the desperation of the bigots, because more and more people are becoming aware of the dangers and are taking steps to oppose it.

Nation Observes Brotherhood Week Must Be Practiced Year-Around

CHICAGO. — (ANP) — Under the sponsorship of the National Conference of Christians and Jews, more than 6,000 American and Canadian communities are observing "Brotherhood Week" which ends Sunday, Feb. 24.

Purpose of the week is "To promote justice, amity, understanding and cooperation among Protestants, Catholics and Jews, and to analyze, moderate and finally eliminate intergroup prejudices which disfigure and distort religious, business, social and political relations, with a view to the establishment of a social order in which the religious ideals of brotherhood and justice shall become the standards of human relationships."

This year's observance will stress the need for sharing civilian blood with our Armed Forces. Commenting on the need for donating blood to the Armed Forces, Robert A. Lovett, secretary of defense, said:

"The department of defense greatly appreciates the fine cooperation it has always received from the National Conference of Christians and Jews, and particularly its determined effort to launch a campaign in behalf of the Armed Forces Blood Donor Program."

"Brotherhood has many meanings, but most important of all is the fellowship and understanding of the burdens of one another. So it is in complete harmony with the theme of Brotherhood Week that I suggest a specific act of sharing. The ill and wounded of our Armed Forces need blood and such sharing will transcend mere expressions of sentiment and be brotherhood in action."

CHICAGO (ANP)—While more than 6,000 cities in America paused last week to observe "Brotherhood Week", many noted civic and church leaders cited the need for practicing brotherhood the year-around.

A highlight of the week which ended Sunday, Feb. 24, was the awarding of citations to individuals and cities for outstanding contributions to the ideals of "Brotherhood Week," which is sponsored annually by the National Council of Christians and Jews.

Cleveland, Ohio, and Perth Amboy, N. J., won this year's Community Human Relations Award which is given to American cities "for outstanding improvement in relations among its religious and racial groups."

Among the individuals who received the award were: Mrs. Eleanor Curtis Dailey and Mrs. Charlemae Rollins both of Chicago.

This year's observance stressed the need for sharing civilian blood with our Armed Forces. Civic and religious leaders throughout the country paid tribute to the occasion. Here is a round-up of events and tributes paid in various cities in the nation:

In New York, Rabbi Herman Saville as guest speaker at Bedford Park Congregational church said:

"Brotherhood relations are more than a little bit in a mess, if this week is to have any value at all. It is that words must spur us to deeds."

Rabbi Saville is spiritual leader of the Sinai Congregation of the Grand Concourse and a member of the Bronx board of the national conference.

In announcing the official observance of "Brotherhood Week," Mayor Vincent Impellitteri of New York called upon his fellow citizens to honor and respect the convictions and beliefs of their neighbors.

Addressing a rally for the event, the Mayor said that the promotion of amity, understand-

ing and cooperation among Jews, Protestants and Roman Catholics "Must of necessity be part and parcel of our thinking and doing, day in and day out."

Negroes Are 'Sick, Tired of Jim Crow,' Marshall Declares

By FRANCES BENDIX

NASHVILLE — Fisk University closed its ninth annual Institute of Race Relations, held under the auspices of the American Missionary Association, on a note of optimism.

Answers were sought by many delegates: how to effect integration and implement better race relations in communities, churches, schools; how to fight for Civil Rights and FEPC legislation.

At one session, Thomas A. Segundo, chairman of the Papago Indian Council of Arizona, told the audience of the injustices suffered by American Indians.

"EVERY SOCIETY, every generation, has its own stereotype about the American Indian," he said.

Come
"The legal stereotype is based on the belief that since the Indian was not quite able to cope with industrialized civilization, the conqueror had the right and was justified in taking away his lands and other rights. They forget that from a modern view, Europe in 1492 was 'underdeveloped area' as compared to many Indian cultures on this continent, where social security and public welfare were concerns of well-organized states. And few people know that the United States Constitution had borrowed ideas from the Constitution of the Iroquois Confederacy, including referendum, recall, and woman suffrage."

P. 10
"Indian tribes today are working for their economic emancipation and freedom from exploitation," Mr. Segundo declared.

Two members of the United Nations Secretariat presented lectures to the Institute audience. They explained how the United Nations is working to improve economic and social conditions of the people of the world.

Speaking of "economic development problems" in Africa, Morris Siegel, African Unit, Division of Economic Stability and Development, Department of Economic

Affairs, UN, declared, "The large scale economic enterprises are principally under the control of non-Africans. This is principally true of the mining industries in which the only role played by Africans is that of low wage unskilled laborers. Strong contrasts are found in wages paid to indigenous laborers in mining and agriculture and those earned by white Europeans."

Nat. 7-26-52
Northern Rhodesia was cited as an example, where the annual income of the African was one-fifty-eighth of that received by the white European.

Members of the audience felt there was some resemblance between the Negro agricultural worker in the South and certain parts of Africa, particularly where substantial white settlement has taken place. The speaker was asked if the United Nations intended to make a study of the conditions of the agricultural laborer in the South.

The answer given by the UN representative was that his department is concerned with the problems of "underdeveloped areas" and that the United States does not fall within the scope of such studies.

A HIGHLIGHT of the Institute proceedings was the address by Thurgood Marshall, special counsel of the NAACP. He told the audience that the Negroes in the Deep South are sick and tired of segregation and are going about fighting it.

Come 7-26-52 P.3
"We find the community is now in front of the leaders," Mr. Marshall declared. "Every time a case is brought to court,



THURGOOD MARSHALL

... the community is being educated

the community is educated against segregation. Because of court action, Negroes are now voting in every Southern state. Because of court action, the universities have opened up. Ne-

groes entering them for the first time are getting along fine. The schools were not closed as threatened, and neither was there bloodshed. We are now concentrating on elementary and high schools.

"Courts feel a peculiarly strong tenderness for state segregation statutes. It is time these judges familiar with the facts from their everyday experience, stop closing their eyes as judges to the realities of discrimination they know as men."

"We have a long way to go," said one woman, "and I'm going to fight every inch of the way. I appreciated coming here and I learned a lot. Yet I get the feeling that when the topic of prejudice and racial segregation was touched, it was like trying to walk on eggs without breaking the shells."

Race Relations Institute Offers Free Scholarships

Globe
Early this week officials of the Race Relations Institute, which holds annual session at Fisk University, announced that the first thirty Nashvilleans to apply would be given free scholarships to attend the institute sessions, beginning on June 30 and ending July 12.

It was stated that persons desiring these scholarships should apply by letter to Dr. Herman H. Long, director of the Institute, at Fisk University.

June 20-52
It was stated that thirty-seven national authorities on race problems will be featured on the program this year, including such notables as Thurgood Marshall, special counsel of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People; Henry Steele Commager of Columbia University; Donald Campbell of the University of Chicago; Roger P. McCutcheon, dean of Tulane University, New Orleans, graduate school; John Ivy director of the Southern Regional Education Board; A. Abbot Rosen, Chicago, director of the Anti-Demagoguery League of B'nai B'rith, and George L. P. Weaver of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

The institute, it is stated, has trained 1,200 students from 33 states in the past eight years and that these

students have rendered valuable services in helping to solve the complex problems of inter-group relationships. Emphasis is placed on psychological and sociological backgrounds, civil rights, employment opportunities, housing and public accommodations, health and recreation.

Although the list of authorities named to conduct discussions mostly are from the North, it is anticipated that a number of Southerners will be heard at the Ninth An-

'FOR INTERRACIAL JUSTICE'

JAMES J. HOEY AWARDS
CATHOLIC INTERRACIAL COUNCIL



Monsignor John J. Middleton, (center) pastor of Old St. Peter's Church, New York, presents the 1952 James J. Hoey Awards for Interracial Justice to Charles F. Vatterott, Jr., (left) of St. Louis and Joseph J. Yancey, (right) of New York. The awards are given annually by the Catholic Interracial Council of New York. (NC Photos)

Hoey Medals



For "outstanding contribution to the cause of interracial justice" the 1952 awards of the James J. Hoey Awards have been granted by the Catholic Interracial Council of New York to Charles F. Vatterott, Jr., right, former president of the Catholic Interracial Council of St. Louis and James J. Yancey, left, founder and director of the Pioneer Athletic Club of New York. (NC Photos)

Racial Good Feeling, a Mutual Current

Common Journal
PERHAPS it should not be a matter of pride when a visitor finds in our city the signs of progress in decent human relationships. In a proper community of neighbors these things should pass as the natural course. But when Dr. W. J. FAULKNER of Fisk University in Nashville, Tenn., says Louisville has gone farther than any other southern city in co-operation among white and Negro citizens, it may be a good time for both ourselves and others to look at the reasons for this growth of intelligent attitudes.

Dr. FAULKNER like others must have noted the smoothness and absence of tensions with which in a short time arrangements for living and sharing have fallen into a normal pattern of common citizenship.

The opening of our municipal university and most private colleges to Negro students is one case. Quite casually the services of the central public library have likewise become truly free for all, and in this respect Louisville Negroes are no longer held to second-class facilities. The presence of Negroes in responsible positions in city and county government and in the legislature is now custom. The old rule of segregation on public golf courses is gone.

All these things, and others less tangible, ought to be seen not so much as growing out of changed attitudes of the white population. They are the natural fruits also of the quality and nature of representative Negro citizenship. They are accomplishments of mutual confidence, recognition of character and solid substance. In its very elements the word co-operation denotes a two-way process. Basic in its meaning are trust and responsibility.

Hot Pot Shots

MILTON BLEDSOE

KANSAS IS 91

On Tuesday Jan. 21, the state of Kansas reached its 91st birthday. "Bleeding or Free Kansas" has a rich history and heritage with a background of freedom which has become somewhat sullied by too much association with its less democratic bordering states.



Some years ago William Allen White, the most distinguished man of journalistic letters of the state and ranking with any in the nation wrote a scorching editorial, "What's Wrong with Kansas?" and some of the things he said remain true.

The Kansas pioneer wanted to do what was right by all of its citizens. He never wavered in desiring that human slavery be abolished and to that end worked until Kansas was admitted as a free state, not a compromise or slave territory as was its sister state, Missouri.

RICH HERITAGE

So bitterly was Kansas citizens against the confederacy and what it stood for that it served as one of the main routes of the underground railroad which took slaves through the East to Canada and liberty.

Some of the older residents who looked with pride upon Kansas and its sense of fair-play would turn over in their graves if they knew what was happening in some respects.

There is more than a faint hope that Kansas is going to get out of the doldrums and become the state its founders wanted it to be. Politically the scene is changing somewhat in the state capital, Topeka, despite the fact that a Negro member of the present day legislature cannot eat in a single restaurant or go to a movie there except in the Negro section.

YOUTH TO HELM

Young people are moving to the front in the affairs of the state and things are changing.

The present governor, a young man, formerly on the supreme bench and attorney-general, broke precedent a year ago by urging the legislature to bring out the FEPC bill for passage. The House adopted the measure unanimously but it was killed by a few reactionaries in the Senate.

The one thing which showed the growth and development of Kansas citizenry was the two public hearings on the measure when almost two-thirds of those who came out to support the measure were white business people, college students, ministers, Catholic priests and ordinary working folk.

Kansas university is headed by a young man also, Dr. Franklin Murphy, formerly head of the K. U. Medical school. Things are improving on the campus of the state's most prominent institution for higher education. There are Negro girls on the pep squad residing in the freshman dormitories and in a home maintained by the Y. W. C. A. where both white and Negro students are tenants on a basis of equality.

HIGH COURT IS JUST

The Kansas supreme court when called upon to act in school discrimination cases (racial) had done its job effectively and well. Two years ago the tribunal ordered the South Park school district to close its tumbled-down jim-crow school for Negroes and admit the pupils to the new \$100,000 school built previously for white youth.

In Kansas City, Kas., Negro citizens were granted admittance to all movie houses without going through with law-suit. In the same community the hitherto segregated junior college in a high school building was closed and all junior college students now go to the same school.

Negro residents of Topeka at present have a school discrimination case in the United States supreme court.

FUTURE IS BRIGHT

There are probably more Negro clerical workers some with

a degree of rank, in the Kansas state capitol building than in any other in the country when the size of the Negro population is taken into consideration.

Kansas Negroes have revived their desire to fight segregation and are being joined by many liberally-thinking white neighbors.

Certainly there is room for much more improvement in Kansas but the steps being taken at present show a breaking away from old Southern habits which crept in about 1880 and persisted until about ten or 15 years ago.

Negro athletes are being accepted in state schools on their merit. The tendency is toward integration and democracy. And naturally the "status quo" element is having some bad days. Kansas may yet step along besides its more enlightened neighboring states as Nebraska, Colorado and Iowa and the more distant Minnesota.

K. U. Kappas To Present Award For Brotherhood

Call p. 16
LAWRENCE, Kas. — At the close of Brotherhood Week, Mu chapter of Kappa Alpha Psi fraternity at the University of Kansas, announced that it will present a Brotherhood Award to some member of the Lawrence community.

The award will be given to the student, faculty member, or local citizen who the fraternity feels has done the most during the year to promote a feeling of brotherhood at the university. The award is scheduled to be made in May.

The award will be in the form of a scroll which is part of the insignia of the fraternity. It will be known as the Kappa Alpha Psi Brotherhood Award.

3-7-52
Benjamin Holman, president of the Lawrence chapter, said the presentation will be based on the ordinary efforts of the recipient in aiding different groups to understand each other and live together in harmony. Holman said that the recipient need not be a "crusader" to win the award.

The student screening committee which has been established to prepare a list of nominees for the award consists of Thomas Fox, St. Louis; Freddie Anderson, 2420 Montgall, Kansas City, Mo.; Benjamin Holman, Bloomfield, N. J.; Charles Ross, 1917 N. Hallock, Kansas City, Kas., and Charles Taylor, St. Louis.

The award will be made at a brotherhood forum sponsored by the fraternity. It will be the first presentation made by the local chapter.

Also in keeping with the theme of Brotherhood, Dr. Franklin D. Murphy, chancellor of the university, spoke at the annual Brotherhood dinner of the Lawrence League for the Practice of Democracy on Tuesday, Feb. 26.

The program included songs by an American Negro student, a foreign student from India, and an American Indian.

The dinner was held at the Congregational Parish House to honor national Brotherhood Week, established by the National Conference of Christian and Jews.

Sets Precedent In Cementing Better Race Relations

Lat. 5-17-52

Loyola University, pride of Catholics in the South, set a new precedent in cementing better community race relations here Thursday evening when 16 Negro and White members of the university institute of industrial relations were awarded certificates during the annual spring closing ceremonies at the fifth of a series.

Opening the exercises at Marquette auditorium was the Rev. Father Louis Twoomey, director of the institute, who said:

"We are bringing Christian charity and love together in industrial relations. We are not pro-labor nor pro-management. Our mission here is only one thing—the important thing and that is doing what God wants us to do—making a living together.

"We of Loyola are proud of those who have helped to make this institute possible and successful and your presence here tonight is indicative that you are equally as proud in helping to elevate race relations to a higher level in the community."

Father Twoomey pointed out that Thursday night's exercises were the conclusion of the fifth series of institutes, but he considered "this the greatest." He cited Loyola for its contribution to democratic ideals and the university's unique mission in New Orleans and the deep south.

"The requirements are not academic," Father Twoomey said, which makes the institute geared to reach up or reach down and bring all of the people without regard to their race, color or creed, together in one great interracial effort. We are proud of this accomplishment for it is a significant achievement of this historic occasion.

He continued: "This helps to place all neighbors on an equal basis with God as the Father, Christ the Brother in making Christianity work in the industrial world where we all must work together, live together and pray together."

Walter A. Maggio, general counsel of U. S. mediation and conciliation service, then delivered a forceful address on "The Role of Government in Collective Bargaining."

Awarding the certificates were the Very Reverend W. Patrick

Donnelly, S.J., president of Loyola, to those completing the necessary requirements, before an unsegregated audience that almost filled the auditorium.

Those receiving certificates were Miss May Ellen Williams, Edward D. Shanklin, Mr. and Mrs. Stephen P. Ryan, Numa J. Rousseve, T. L. Ricks, James L. Petivan, Jr., Elliot J. Keyes, George A. Jollio, Miss Lula Graffagnino, Arthur Chapman, Mrs. Margaret Carter, Hugo B. Bode, Mrs. Ruth B. Avery, Asa H. Atkins, Francis C. Andrews and Martin Jones.

Sign Of The Times

*Goal
our
Neighbors*
COME IN
SIT DOWN
AND RELAX!

Shown is sign in window of an Arundel ice cream store at North Ave., and Monroe St., in Baltimore. Formerly patronized by whites only, the store is now under new management which insists on serving everyone.

Big Auditorium For Negroes To Be Dedicated At Jackson

From The Commercial Appeal, Jackson, Mississippi, Bureau

JACKSON, Miss., Feb. 24. Mississippi's capital "City of Brotherly Love" is rapidly equalizing its tax-supported enterprises between its racial segregated citizens.

Latest is a \$375,000 auditorium for Negroes, boasted as the only such exclusive Negro facility in the United States. It is to be dedicated March 9 with the main address by Dr. W. B. Selah, pastor of Galloway Memorial Methodist Church. Governor White has been invited to the ceremonies.

The new "College Park Auditorium" is the newest addition to one of the finest all-Negro civic centers in the Nation which includes a club-recreation house, swimming pool and large park and picnic playground. Nearby, a Negro elementary school is being enlarged and remodeled.

Seating capacity of the auditorium is around 2500. A regulation basketball court is laid out on the hardwood floor.

Ample Stage

The huge stage is designed to accommodate large road shows and is equipped with disappearing footlights, tri-colored border lights and all necessary stage accessories.

Other auxiliary rooms located in the building include two box offices, manager's office, secretary's office, auxiliary meeting room to accommodate 150 people and a room for a branch library.

Mayor Allen Thompson, under whose administration the auditorium was built, said it will be under the management of Negro personnel.

"It will serve as the headquarters for co-ordination of the year-round program of recreation for Negroes," he said.

Setting for the new civic center is in the midst of two Negro colleges—Jackson College for Negroes, state-supported, and Campbell College, a church-operated institution.

Grid Stadium Near

Across from the center is the new football stadium at Jackson College, which itself has taken on a "new look" with funds provided through the State Building Commission.

In addition, the city is improving educational facilities for its Negro children. Five new elementary schools and two new high schools are to be built and four others improved, enlarged and modernized.

Streets in the Negro residential areas are being hardsurfaced, and other facilities extended.

Governor Of Miss. Pledges To Advance Justice For All

Alcorn, Miss.—"I am going to do all I can to help advance the cause for better education, improved school facilities, and increased opportunities in this state," said Gov. Hugh L. White of Mississippi in an address here Tuesday at Alcorn A&M College.

He was speaking before more than 3,000 colored farmers and business and professional leaders from every section of the state who jammed century-old Oakland Chapel and crowded around loud-speakers outside the building to hear him make his first declaration to the Negro citizenry since his inauguration in January.

The occasion was the Annual Conference of Farm Families, Workers, and Professional Leaders which this year inaugurated Governor's Day, marking the first time in decades that a chief executive of the state has set forth his policy before a Negro audience.

"The time has come," Governor White declared, "when we must provide better educational facilities for the colored people of Mississippi. I hope to do away with one-room schools and give you the facilities you deserve. I am for justice for all."

The wealthy lumberman, who has twice been elected Governor, praised Dr. J. D. Otis, president of the college here, upon the educational program he has developed. "I am highly pleased," he said, "with the magnificent work being done by Dr. Otis."

The Governor was accompanied to Alcorn by the State Board of Trustees, and the Building Commissioners who took part in the dedication of \$650,000 worth of new buildings and improvements which composed the first leg of a proposed eight million dollar expansion program for the college.

Mississippi

Presentation To Governor



S. W. Miller, a painting contractor of Jackson, Miss., is shown presenting a pen and pencil set to Gov. Hugh L. White of Mississippi during Governor's Day at Alcorn A & M College. The presentation was made for the colored people of the state. Seated on the platform are Dr. J. R. Otis, president of the college, Dr. E. R. Jobe, secretary of the Board of Trustees, and R. B. Smith Jr., chairman of the Board of Trustees.

Proclaims Justice For ALL!



Wash. P. 1 New Orleans, La. July 4-26-52
 Governor Hugh L. White of Mississippi received a pen and pencil set from the Negroes of the state last week during the governor's visit at Alcorn State College. The "First Citizen" told 3,000 who had gathered for the ceremonies: "I am for justice for all. The time has come when we must provide better educational facilities for Negroes of Mississippi. I hope to do away with one-room schools and give you the facilities you deserve." New buildings dedicated at the institution totaled \$639,000 and funds have been earmarked for an additional \$615,000 for more new buildings. Shown here with the governor are Milton Johnson, college engineer for 44 year; R. B. Smith, chairman of the board of trustees, and Dr. J. R. Otis, president of the college.

Gov. Of Miss. Pledges To Improve Opportunities

Wash. P. 2 Atlanta, Ga. July 4-23-52
 ALCORN, Miss.—"I am going to do all I can to help advance your cause for better balanced agriculture, improved school facilities and increased opportunities in this state," said Gov. Hugh L. White of Mississippi in an address here Thursday at Alcorn A. and M. College. He was speaking before more than 3,000 colored farmers and business and professional leaders from every section of the state who jammed century old Oakland Chapel and crowded around loud-speakers outside the building to hear him make his first declaration to the Negro citizenry since his inauguration in January.

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compose the first leg of a proposed eight million dollar expansion program for the college.

Negro White Letter Carriers Merged In Miss.

Wash. P. 1 Greenville, S.C. July 4-26-52
 VICKSBURG, Miss.—(ANP)—Colored and white letter carriers in Mississippi merged into one integrated group here last week. The Mississippi State Association of Letter Carriers, the colored group, elected a Negro as their president. The Jackson white branch was pleased with the harmony of the meeting here. Ira Cockran, national state vice president, of Jacksonville, said he would work to get other branches to join the group. Three other Negroes also were elected to office: H. C. Williams,

Flaming Gas Covers Girl After Blast

Atlanta, Ga. July 4-26-52
 CHARLESTON, Miss., July 23—Six gasoline storage tanks blew up in a series of five shattering explosions today which sent flames to "an enormous height."

A 17-year-old girl, who was critically burned, was the only reported injury in the fiery blasts which destroyed the Sayle Oil Co.

The tanks probably were set off by a lighted cigarette that ignited streams of gas overflowing from a tank. The tanks blew up at about 15-minute intervals, blanketing the city with smoke.

H. A. Summers, whose filling station is across the street from the oil company, said a truck was pumping gas into a tank and "evidently the tank overflowed, because almost before anyone knew there were streams of gas running all over the place."

"Everybody started running when they saw the gas," he said. Peggy Dew, daughter of W. W. Dew, operator of the Sayle company, was critically burned when flaming gasoline covered her body.

A Negro, identified as "Arizona," smothered the flames, risking his life to save the girl, Summers said.

Mich. Governor Attends Dinner



Gov. G. Mennen Williams and Mrs. Williams took time out last week and came to Detroit from the State Capitol in Lansing, to attend the "Kick-off-Dinner" sponsored by the Zonta women. The club is composed of business and professional

women who have launched a drive to raise a sum of \$10,000 to build an interracial community center. Pictured with the Gov. and his wife, left to right are Mesdames Janet Shadd and Mary Murdock.

Appoint Two To Jesuit Drowns Saving Relations Post Life Of Negro Teacher

KANSAS CITY — Kansas City's month-old Commission on Human Relations, has appointed two Negroes to its organization.

Mrs. Dorothy H. Davis, Information Specialist for the Office of Price Stabilization and wife of Dowdal H. Davis, general manager of The Call, was one of the two Negroes appointed to the Commission.

Earl D. Thomas, the other Negro appointee to the Commission, is Principal of Lincoln high school, in Kansas City.

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Rev. Austin A. Bork, S.J., assistant pastor of St. Malachy's Church, drowned last Sunday while aiding in the rescue of a young woman parishioner on a swimming party in a slough of the Mississippi River near its confluence with the Missouri River.

The 61-year-old priest, whoof the sick and poor. Father spent 26 years working with the Negroes of St. Louis, had gone swimming with four of his parishioners.

Miss Dorothy Owens, a Vashon High School teacher, called for help when she thought she was in danger of drowning in Conoyer lake, a slough 200 feet wide.

Clifford A. Isaac had been practicing life-saving, and was swimming across the slough holding Miss Owens. She became frightened when he lost hold of her in attempting to shift arms.

FATHER BORK, a strong swimmer and a tall man, hurried to her rescue. He had swum with her to shallow water and was wading to shore when a current at the end of the slough swept him off balance.

He called for help to another member of the swimming party, Miss Ruby McPherson, 2825A Bernard Street, who helped Miss Owens the rest of the way to shore.

When the two women looked back, Father Bork was not in sight. After the group failed to find his body, it was recovered by the Alton Volunteer Emergency Corps nearly an hour later.

Father Bork was born in Toledo, Ohio. He entered the Society of Jesus in 1913 and was ordained June 13, 1926. Nearly his entire priesthood was spent as an assistant pastor of Negro parishes, most of that time at the former St. Elizabeth Church and for the past two years at St. Malachy's.

THE PRIEST was a well-known figure in Negro neighborhoods and spent much time

A brother, Rev. Eugene Bork, S.J., Cleveland, Ohio, survives.

It's Good News in Harlem

'Mayor' Willie Bryant Tells the World

By FREDERICK WOLTMAN,

Staff Writer.

To Willie Bryant, there's more good news out of Harlem than most outsiders think. "The trouble is," he said today, "they just don't hear about it."

Willie Bryant is the Negro disk jockey who tomorrow night will be installed as locality mayor of Harlem. The ceremony, in a testimonial dinner, will wind up "Harlem Day," officially proclaimed as such by Mayor Vincent R. Impellitteri.

The 42-year-old ex-hooper, singer, comedian and band leader was selected by the Harlem Day sponsors for a number of reasons.

Midnight Program.

For one, over his midnight program (11 to 2 on WHOM), his voice is heard by more of the city's Negroes than any other person. Hence he recently won the Amsterdam News' popularity contest as the No. 1 citizen of Harlem.

More important to its sponsors, Willie Bryant epitomizes the slogan of Harlem Day, "All Good News From Harlem Today." For them he's Harlem's advance salesman. And does a bang-up job of it.

Harlem Day was conceived by the Harlem Committee for Civil Defense, an independent group of Harlem's leading citizens. The idea behind it was to let the rest of the city know about the good things in Harlem, about the industrious, law-abiding folks who live there and the things they do.

It's Official.

Mayor Impellitteri made it official. His proclamation reads: "...In recognition of the civic and cultural contribution of the Harlem community to the growth and development of our city."

About a dozen years ago, Willie Bryant (then known as the Prince of Harlem and His Orchestra) used to stop off to play ball with the kids in the street. They came to call him "Uncle Willie," a name that stuck.

Willie got interested in the Police Athletic League. Today he's one of its mainstays in the police



WILLIE BRYANT
All Good News.

precincts there, plugging PAL over the air, staging entertainments and raising funds.

Drum and Bugle Corps.

Lately he obtained 38 new instruments for the 28th Precinct PAL Drum and Bugle Corps. If he can round up uniforms in time,

the corps will march in the St. Patrick's Day parade.

"The harm done to Harlem comes from the people who talk about it without knowing," Willie Bryant said. "As a whole Harlemites are wonderful people. The bad name comes from the few exceptions."

One of his duties as an unofficial but powerful Harlem spokesman, he feels, "is to teach our kids to love everybody regardless of race, creed or color; then, when they read stories of the vicious lynchings in the South, they won't become imbued with hatred."

Urges Unity.

"It's our wish that every Negro and white person would lock hands together," Willie added, "and say, 'We're going to make this a human chain—and a stronger America.' Otherwise we only make Joe Stalin

sit back and laugh.

"That's the sort of thing we're trying to teach here."

Co-chairmen of tomorrow's dinner at the Hotel Capitol are Dr. C. B. Powell, state boxing commissioner, and General Sessions Judge Jonah J. Goldstein. According to John H. Young, chairman of the Harlem Day committee, it's already a sell-out.

Little Racial Tension Shown

BROOKLYN, N. Y. — (ANP) — The Brooklyn Human Relations Conference, through its chairman, Mortimer Brenner, announced this week the favorable results of a study of the amount and kind of organized effort used to develop good relations between racial and religious groups in the Bedford-Crown Heights section of the Borough.

The study was made at the request of the conference by a class in sociology at Brooklyn college under the leadership of the instructor, Prof. LeRoy Bowman.

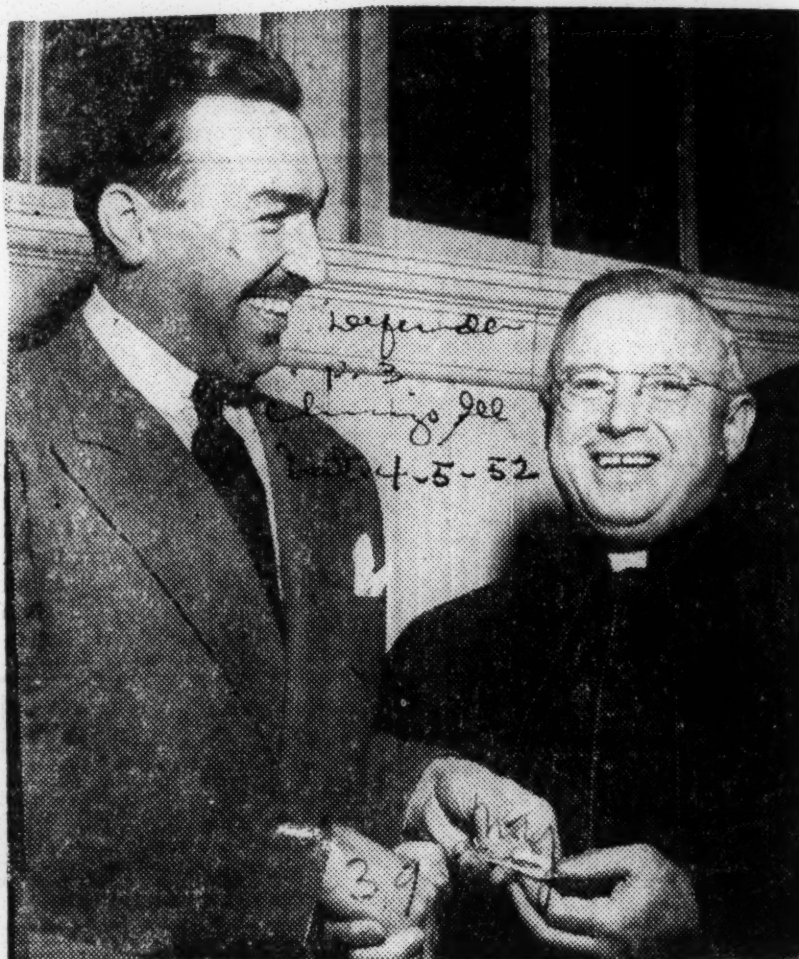
The Brooklyn Conference is composed of representatives of the Borough-wide social, religious, racial, ethnic and coordinating agencies and institutions.

According to the findings, a minimum of tension exists in the area, no more than could be found in any other community, despite the proximity of groups of differing cultures and backgrounds.

A gratifying finding, Brenner stated, is the overwhelming evidence that the leaders in agencies, institutions and organizations are utilizing a great variety of methods of developing understanding between groups in common sense ways.

Children and adults are learning to associate without reference to ethnic and religious differences.

It was indicated that the many methods used by the leaders, teachers and directors of organized groups and institutions in the area, both public and private, showed a very widespread appreciation of cultural differences as well as an insistence on treating them merely as differences and not as "social problems."



BOOST COMMUNITY COOPERATION—In first step toward bringing about better understanding and closer community work between churches of Harlem, New York, Cong. Adam Clayton Powell, Jr., (left), pastor, Abyssinian Baptist church, and Monsignor Cornelius J. Drew, pastor, St. Charles Borromeo Roman Catholic church, discuss St. Charles' \$1,000,000 campaign to build new school and an interfaith, interracial community center. The Congressman and his wife, Hazel Scott, donated \$100 to the fund. In photo Rev. Powell presents Father Drew with a medal he obtained from Pope Pius XII on his recent visit to the Vatican for the priest who contributed most to community betterment.—Defender photo by de Mille.

City Hall Rally Marks Opening of Brotherhood Week

Herald Tribune Times 2-19-52. P. 3 New York



Joining hands for start of Brotherhood Week activities—Left to right, Dr. William Jansen, Superintendent of Schools; District Attorney Frank Hogan, Mr. Impellitteri, Dorothy Dandridge, singer, and Deputy Mayor Charles Horowitz at ceremony yesterday

James Kavallines

With universal brotherhood as the theme, public officials urged individuals yesterday to practice courtesy, friendship and good will to achieve that end, in a rally at City Hall opening Brotherhood Week. About 250 pupils from Food Trades Vocational High School and Junior High School 65 attended the ceremonies in the City Council chamber.

Mayor Vincent R. Impellitteri

told the gathering, "May each and every one of us during this Brotherhood Week rededicate ourselves to the basic ideals of respect for others and for their convictions and beliefs, which are so essential if we are to work and live side by side in friendship and good will." New York District Attorney Frank S. Hogan, Brotherhood Week chairman for the New York region of the National Conference of Chris-

tians and Jews, stated, "May I venture to suggest that there is a modest path running parallel to the road of love which is easily traveled. I refer to the path of courtesy. If ordinary civility, the courtesy we expect to be shown, were extended to every person with whom we come in contact in our daily lives, would it not be a real contribution to human brotherhood?" Dr. William Jansen, Superin-

tendent of Schools, reviewed several of the current projects in the city school system which have been undertaken for the purpose of improving inter-group relations. Other speakers were Dorothy Dandridge, Negro singer, who spoke on "What Brotherhood Means to Me," and John D. Hawke, of the national conference of Christians and Jews, who told of the development of Brotherhood Week.

70-Voice Choir To Herald S. I. Brotherhood

Herald Tribune Times 2-19-52

3 Denominations to Sing Together for the First Time There on Thursday

A seventy-voice choir, representing a combination of Roman Catholic, Jewish and Protestant choir elements, will join in musical demonstration of inter-faith Thursday night at a Staten Island celebration of Brotherhood Week.

Under the celebration of Walter Piasecki, who is also conductor of the Staten Island Symphony Orchestra, this combined choir will sing in English, Latin, and Hebrew, one selection each from the religious music of the three participating denominations. Maurice Rappaport, president of the Staten Island Council for Democracy, which is sponsoring the celebration, said it was the first time singers representing the three denominations had sung together on Staten Island and that it had rarely been done anywhere.

The celebration will begin at 8 p. m. Thursday at Public School 45, Morrison and Lawrence Aves., West New Brighton, S. I., and the combined choir will sing at about 9:30 p. m. The music will include Shaw's Protestant hymn, "Oh, Brother Man;" the Hebrew "Kol Nidrei," and the Bach-Gounod "Ave Maria" in Latin.

Participating groups include representatives from the Roman Catholic Church of the Holy Rosary, the combined Hebrew choir, and the Protestant Council Choir. Miss Dorothy Bonawit, principal of the Tottenville High School, who is program chairman, said the combined choral group had become so enthusiastic during rehearsals, its members were planning to co-operate in similar combinations of religious music in the future.

Other events on the program will include folk dances by members of the Jewish Community Center; a dramatic sketch in which students from Wagner College, a Lutheran institution, and Notre Dame College, a Roman

Catholic college, will act; songs and dances by Girl Scouts, Camp Fire Girls, and Boy Scouts; a choral reading by a youth group from the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People; and a discussion by a student panel from the Tottenville High School.

The Rev. John McEvoy, pastor of St. Michael's and St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church, will speak. The invocation will be by Rabbi Herbert M. Berger, of the South Shore Hebrew Alliance, and the benediction by the Rev. C. Asapansa-Johnson, pastor of the Bethel Community Church, Tompkinsville.

Vote To Consider People As People

BUFFALO, N. Y. — (ANP) — Working hard to improve inter-racial and cultural relationships, and to foster the idea of treating people as people and men as men, regardless of racial considerations, was the consensus of agreement of the delegates at the final day of the four-day North American Lay Conference on the Christian and His Daily Work held at Buffalo. *Feb 3-7-52*

Dr. Horace M. Bond, president of Lincoln (Pa.) university spoke on "The Christian and His Daily Work." He stressed the broadening of professions and the declassification of the learned professions in order to avoid the former aloofness and exclusiveness of the crafts as an instrument in the class struggle. *P. 22*

Mrs. Ella Phillips Stewart of Toledo, Ohio, president, National Association of Colored Women, told the delegates that the church had a mission to perform in any community. It must be conscious of people and their institutions, conscious of their needs and problems, she said.

Brotherhood Week Time to Check on Prejudices

(The Associated Press)
New York — Are your prejudices showing?

They, may well be, says Dr. Everett R. Clinchy, and you may not even be aware of it, but in "enlightened self-interest" it might be a good idea to examine your heart and mind and then set about intelligently getting rid of the nasty things.

Dr. Clinchy is president of the National Conference of Christians and Jews, which sponsors an annual Brotherhood Week, set this year for Feb. 17-24. The theme of the week is the thesis that "Communism Thrives on Dissension," but Dr. Clinchy suggests the week also as a period to examine individual attitudes.

He ticks off valid, selfish reasons—for the speedy elimination of unreasoning hatred.

"Take health, in the first place," the educator said in an interview. "There is ample proof that prejudice, animosities and hostilities lead in the direction of physical breakdown."

"You'll be more attractive personally if you can get rid of animosities. You can't be beautiful and have hate in your heart. It shows on your face, in the veins of your neck and in your whole attitude." *P. 14*

"And if you're thinking of your own material success, remember that the most successful people are outgoing and like other people. Hate is disintegrating; liking people is constructive. It's an important element in personal, vocational success, whether the man or woman works on a factory production line or in an office.

It isn't enough for the individual to take a negative, supine attitude toward the ideal of national or worldwide brotherhood and merely refrain from overt acts or prejudicial remarks.

"The individual must be right within himself," he said. "A child can catch the virus from a parent — not from words or actions, necessarily, but merely from a mother's or father's manner, a lifted eyebrow, a snatch of conversation.

Unfortunately, Dr. Clinchy commented, most human groups literally behave like monkeys to outsiders or "foreigners."

"Monkey's have an automatic rejection of outsider. Frequently when a strange monkey is

brought into the group, the monkeys plan evil acts, and sometimes kill the outsider. We have a tendency to put the outsider at a disadvantage too."



—Photo by Wide World.
DR. EVERETT R. CLINCHY
"aping monkeys"

Opening of Brotherhood Week Marked in Prayers, Sermons

The opening of Brotherhood Week, sponsored annually by the National Conference of Christians and Jews, was observed by special prayers or sermons at many New York churches yesterday.

A ceremony at noon today at City Hall will officially inaugurate the week of activities, which will end Sunday. Among city leaders who will take part are Mayor Vincent R. Impellitteri, Superintendent of Schools William Jansen and District Attorney Frank S. Hogan, who is Brotherhood Week chairman.

A Joint Veterans' Brotherhood Breakfast was held yesterday at the St. George Hotel in Brooklyn, and representatives of major veterans' organizations there set up machinery for the creation of a year-round Veterans' Committee for Brotherhood in the borough.

Dr. Arthur J. S. Rosenbaum, executive director of the Brooklyn Jewish Community Council, was the principal speaker at the breakfast. Emanuel Greenburg sr., vice-commander of the Kings County Council of Jewish War Veterans, was chairman.

At the Community Church of New York, 40 E. 35th St., the minister, the Rev. Donald Harrington, devoted his sermon yesterday to Brotherhood Week. The greatest obstacle to brotherhood in the world today, he said, is the lack of a strong United Nations, for "until we have international institutions capable of maintaining and enforcing world security under international law throughout the world, no government will feel able to permit its people to have brotherly feelings toward the people of any potential enemy nation."

Hogan Honored for Brotherhood Work at Intertfaith Party



William Davis (left), seventy-five, of the Salvation Army's Red Shield Club; Meyer Pomerantz, (center) eighty-five, of the Home of Old Israel, and John McNally, seventy-eight, of the Hudson Guild, enjoying themselves at the party in the Old Israel Home yesterday



District Attorney Frank S. Hogan, (left) New York chairman of 1952 Brotherhood Week, receiving citation for his work in interfaith relations from Jack Singer, president of the Home

Hogan Gets a Citation At Brotherhood Party

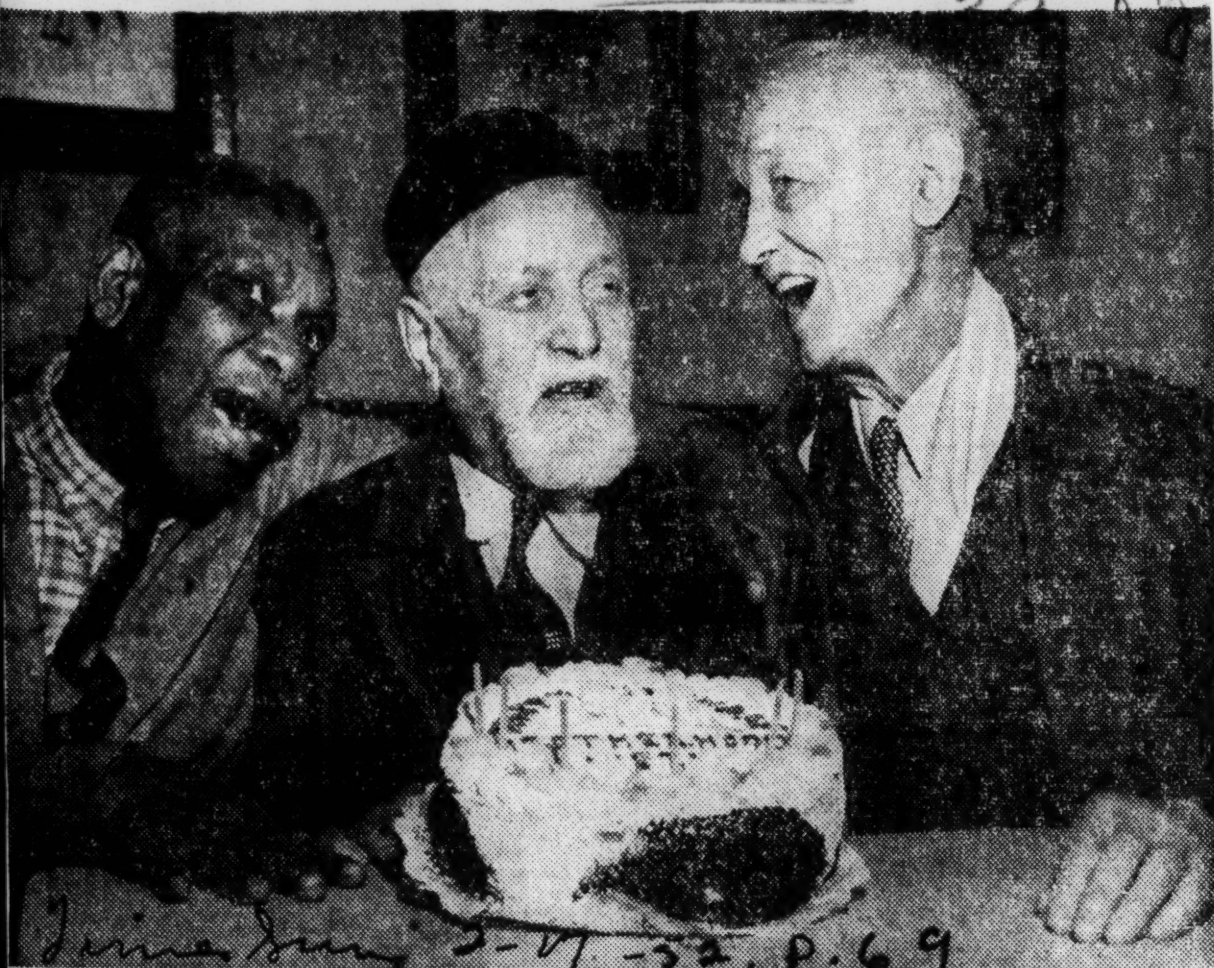
District Attorney Frank S. Hogan was cited yesterday for fostering American principles of interfaith at the fourth annual Brotherhood Party for 300 aged New Yorkers in the Home of Old Israel, 70 Jefferson St.

In accepting a citation of honor, Mr. Hogan, who will be chairman of the New York region Brotherhood Week, beginning Sunday, declared, "brotherhood must be practiced each day of the year."

He told the 300 elderly persons attending the party that he was "moved by the object lesson" given him. The brotherhood birthday cake was cut by John McNally, seventy-eight-year-old Catholic, of 341 West 44th St.; William Davis, seventy-five, Methodist, of 26 East 117th St., and Meyer Pomerantz, eighty-five, Jewish resident of the home.

Among those present were James

H. Blauvelt, New York regional director of the National Conference of Christians and Jews, and about thirty representatives of the Hudson Guild and the Salvation Army's Red Shield Club. Jack Singer, president of the home, presided.



A Protestant, a Jew and a Catholic join in song at the party held in the Home of Old Israel on the lower East Side to start on the week's observance that starts today. Left to right are William Davis of the Salvation Army's Red Shield Club, Meyer Pomerantz, a resident of the home, and John McNally of the Hudson Guild.

Brotherhood Week Citations—Paul Whiteman, Ted Mack, Nancy Craig

NEW YORK — The American Broadcasting company and three of its programs and personalities have just won three of the eight annual awards from the National Conference of Christians and Jews for "outstanding contributions during the past year to mutual understanding and respect" among American religious, racial and national groups.

The Paul Whiteman TV Teen club and ABC won the award in the Television Network Series category "for a weekly project bringing together teen-agers of different racial, religious and national backgrounds, enabling them to work, play and sing together, thus stimulating them to a future free of group prejudice."

Ted Mack won the award in the Individual Radio-TV Personality category "for offering hope and opportunity to thousands of amateurs of all ages, races and creeds through appearances on 'The Original Amateur Hour,' broadcast over the air by the American Broadcasting Co., Inc."

In the Individual Television Personality class, Nancy Craig won the award as "an indefatigable worker for better understanding and brotherhood among all peoples, whose show appears through the facilities of the American Broadcasting Co."

The Paul Whiteman TV Teen club is seen over the ABC Television Network on Saturdays from 7 to 7:30 p.m., CST; The Original Amateur Hour heard over the

ABC Radio Network on Thursday at 8 p.m., CST, and Nancy Craig on Nancy Craig Time over the ABC Radio Network Mondays through Fridays from 2:30 to 3 p.m., CST.

The awards will be presented during Brotherhood Week, Feb. 17 to 24, which is sponsored by

the National Conference, Dr. Clinchy said — with the exception of the award to the Paul Whiteman TV Teen club, which was made last week in Detroit.

Inter-Group Relations Course To Be At Fordham

New York—A two point credit course of "community Organization Cultural Relations including 14 weekly lectures, will be given at the Fordham School of Social Service beginning January 29, the dean of the school announced this week.

George K. Hunton, secretary of the Catholic Interracial Council and editor of "Interracial Review" will direct the series.

Purpose of the course is to improve inter-group relations. It is recommended for social case workers, social group workers and community organizers in the field of social work.

The following lecturers will speak during the series:

Rev. Charles Keenan, S. J., managing editor of "America"; Miss Anna E. King, dean of the Fordham school of social service; Dr. John E. Moseley, chairman of the Harlem Cancer committee; Dr. Frank D. Whalen, associate superintendent of schools of the New York Board of Education; Julius A. Thomas, director of Industrial Relations of the National Urban League; Dr. Harry J. Carman, dean of Columbia college; John K. Stearns, educational field representative of the New York State Commission Against Discrimination; Dr. G. Howland Shaw, president of the New York Welfare Council; and Ray Wilkins, administrator of the NAACP.

2 Ministers Crack Color Line In Ohio

STEUBENVILLE, O.—(ANP) —Two ministers recently became the first members of their race to serve on local government bodies in this border-line city.

They were the Rev. Charles Randall Hooe, pastor, Second Baptist church, who was appointed vice president of the City Planning commission, and the Rev. Wilbert H. Williams, pastor, Simpson Methodist church, appointed county jury commissioner. 4-19-52

Both ministers were active in securing passage of the local FEPC law in this city.

Rev. Hooe also is president of the Ohio Valley Ministerial Alliance. Rev. Williams is president of an inter-racial Inter-Group Goodwill association.



ONE WORLD idea works at Central State college, Ohio. Students from seven foreign countries daily span culture gulfs and develop tolerance and understanding as they meet and talk informally. Seated on floor: Heljo Leeman of Paide, Estonia, Europe. On couch: Frances Taylor, Bermuda;

Archie Donaldson, Nassau, Bahamas; Barbara Bascom, Bermuda, and Gene Benford, Detroit, Mich. Standing: Gerard Lespere, Bermuda, Jon Cepol, Romania, and Albert Chinedozie Anonye, Nigeria, West Africa.

HUMAN RELATIONS BODY IS HONORED

BY JUANITA NELSON

CINCINNATI — (ANP) — For its part in the campaign which ended the discriminatory admissions policies at the Cincinnati College and Conservatory of Music, the Cincinnati Committee on Human Relations last week was presented a scroll by the Congress of Racial Equality at a buffet supper at Hebrew Union College. The two schools admitted their first Negro students last fall.

Wed 4-2-52
The presentation was made by George Houser, New York City, executive director of the congress, a national federation with which the Cincinnati Committee (CCHR) is affiliated. The award, accepted by Mrs. Nanceau Smith, was signed by Dorothy Maynor, A. Philip Randolph, John Dewey and Lillian Smith, members of the advisory committee of the Congress.

Mrs. Billie Ames of St. Louis is chairman of the Congress, which held its semi-annual Council meeting in Cincinnati last week. Delegates came from New York, Washington, D. C., Chicago, Evanston, Pittsburgh, Pa., Cleveland, O., and St. Louis, Mo.

Atlanta
Mrs. Smith spoke to guests of the current campaign which CCHR is conducting. The group is planning a public hearing on Coney Island Cincinnati's only amusement park, toward the goal of ending a policy of exclusion of Negroes. The hearing will be held Wednesday, April 23, at Samuel Ach Junior high school.

Dixie Governors Told:

'End of Race Segregation Sure to Come'

NEW ORLEANS — "The end of race segregation is sure to come, whether it be a matter of weeks, months or years," Neville G. Penrose, wealthy Texas oil man and chairman of the Texas Good Neighbor Commission, told the Southern Governors' Conference here last week.

Penrose urged the Southwide both by the will of the people formation of community commissions to handle problems intelligently rather than let them develop into "racial troubles, bitterness and hard feelings" when the end of segregation does come.

CITING THE Texas group as an example, he said the commission has worked wonderfully to solve troubles between Texans and Spanish-speaking groups.

Penrose advocated the inauguration of a program of this type in the field of race relations. This would maintain states' rights, permit Southerners to solve their own affairs, remove Northern pressure and at the same time really do the job, he declared.

His suggested plan would begin solution of racial problems at the community level, advancing to the state level, then to Federal, rather than the system of the Truman Civil Rights program, he said.

The plan called for governors to urge mayors of towns to name human relations committees made up of leaders of all races in the community. This committee willingly would hear complaints of anyone who felt himself a victim of racial discrimination.

If the committee felt that Federal laws were needed, it would tell the mayor who would refer the matter to the governor who, in turn, would bring it to the Governors' Council for action or the recommending of such laws to the President of the United States.

PENROSE TOLD Southern governors that they must realize "conditions are changing rapidly

Southern Governors' Conference

A Challenge To Southern Governors

The governors of 16 Southern states were urged in their recent conference to aid General Eisenhower in solving the racial problems of the nation. The proposal was made by Neville G. Penrose, the chairman of the Texas "Good Neighbor Commission."

This constructive proposal is certainly worthy of the best intellectual and most prayerful consideration of the state governors concerned.

That a vast change in attitude toward the racial problem is due is indicated by the steady advances made toward the elimination of segregation and the wider political participation of Southern Negroes.

That such a shift in attitude is possible was indicated by the shift of many Southerners to the Republican Party in the last election and the current favorable talk concerning a two-party system.

Several Northern cities, plagued by racial problems, have established "Good Neighbor Commissions" or similar bodies; among them, Cincinnati, Chicago and Detroit. These semi-official groups, composed of both whites and Negroes, attempt to iron out the frictions and differences arising between the races.

Some of these groups talk to local industries and businesses, seeking wider employment for minority groups. They have met generally with much success.

Such a system would, of course, eliminate the necessity to enact a compulsory employment program — the emphasis being on friendly, rather than legal, settlement of racial differences.

Therefore, it would behoove the Southern Governors to start thinking in terms of working out their problems in their own states and, thereby, leaving the national government free of the necessity to do so.

"States' Rights" should certainly bring to mind "States' Responsibilities" — and it is the responsibility of our Southern states to adjust its affairs justly and reasonably.

Race Plan Launched By Byrnes

Says Dixie Negroes Not 'Mistreated'

PAUL W. BURTON
INS Correspondent

Gov. James F. Byrnes of South Carolina was urged Tuesday to "breathe fire into" a joint undertaking of Dixie States aimed at presenting the southern viewpoint on segregation and other issues before the nation.

Gov. Herman Talmadge of Georgia, acting as chairman of the Southern Governors' conference, appointed Gov. Byrnes to head the Southern foundation.

Talmadge said he hopes the Foundation can bring about a pooling of funds from all Dixie states to finance the educational undertaking. The Georgian emphasized his concern with getting before the public the South's position on segregation. He said:

"We want to let the people of the nation know that we don't mistreat Negroes in the South. This will be a tremendous thing to mould sentiment in the country."

Gov. Talmadge also appointed four other committees of the Southern Governors' conference.

Gov. Allan Shivers of Texas was named to head the Tidelands committee, and Talmadge commented:

"The Tidelands fight will be concluded victoriously, I think, as

soon as Eisenhower goes into office."

Gov. Hugh White of Mississippi was appointed chairman of the Freight Rates committee; Gov. John Battle of Virginia, chairman of the Regional Education committee; and Gov. Theodore McKelvin of Maryland, chairman of the Treaties committee.

In making the announcements, Gov. Talmadge dwelled on the importance of the group headed by Gov. Byrnes. The Georgia suggested the group may have an official representative in the nation's capital, to present the Southern viewpoint on issues, especially racial ones, before Congressional committees and other governmental bodies.

Named to serve with Gov. Byrnes were Gov. Johnston Murray of Oklahoma and Governors-elect Frank Clement of Tennessee, Dan McCarty of Florida and William B. Umstead of North Carolina.



Attend Governors' Confab— Leading Negro educators attended the Southern Governors' Conference last week when sixteen states were represented in sessions held in International House and the Roosevelt Hotel, New Orleans. Front row, left to right: Roy B. Moss, Grambling College; Dr. Robert P. Daniel, president, Virginia State College, Petersburg, Va.; Dr. W. W. Gibson, Le Moyne College, Memphis, and Dr. F. D. Bluford, president, and T. College, Greensboro, N. C. Second row, left to right: Butler T. Henderson, Arkansas; Dr. George W. Gore Jr., president, Florida A. and M. College, Tallahassee, Fla.; Dr. R. W. E. Jones, president, Grambling College, and Dr. J. H. White, president, Mississippi Vocational College, Itta Bena, Miss. In the rear, Dr. R. O'Hara Lanier, president, Texas Southern University, Houston, Tex. Lunnon Photo.

Human Relations . . . 'Works Wonderfully'

SOUTHERN governors meeting here last week were presented with a forward looking proposal aimed at making the south a better place in which to live for all people.

The proposal asked the Southern governors to 'adopt a Southwide human relations program designed to stamp out racial discrimination and injustice in the South'.

The idea is the brain child of a Southerner, Neville G. Penrose, chairman of the Texas Good Neighbor Commission, a white man, who has learned to think with his heart instead of hating with it.

In brief, the plan asks the governors to encourage mayors or the leadership within their states to appoint human relations councils or committees made up of leaders of all races within the community. The basic broad function of the council would be to give a sympathetic hearing to the problems of minority groups, rather than let develop 'racial troubles, bitterness and hard feeling' within the community.

The proposal has great merit. It is greatly needed if the south is to develop to its fullest capacity. There is no doubt many white people of goodwill and Christian spirit who would like to participate in a positive program of human relations. Southerners, generally speaking, are thought to be friendly, with warm personalities and hearts, with the exception being, treating the Negro as a fellow human being. The exception is not necessarily true because people with warm personalities and hearts are not conditioned by the color of a person's skin.

What Southerners really need is the opportunity to meet the racial problem with a positive approach as provided by the Human Relations Council. In this way they could work toward making democratic and Christian concepts have real meaning, replacing the empty hollow sound they now have.

With the South on the threshold of unparalleled industrial and economic growth, it is most encouraging to see such a positive

approach suggested for there has been much bitterness, hatred, and rancor in the past.

We fervently hope that the governors will demonstrate their statesmanship qualities and adopt the human relations program so that the South may throw off the terrible impression the world has of it being the land of oppression, bigotry and injustice.

Earlier in the year there was interest stimulated by several groups for just such a council or committee to be included in the basic document of the new city charter. The human relations proposal lost out and was not included in the city charter plan which was favorably passed by the electorate on November 4. If the city of New Orleans is to have such a council it is up to those so interested to persuade the Mayor to name one to serve the community. The idea has "worked wonderfully" in Texas, why not here in the Crescent City?

Southern Governors Answer Call To Help Ike Solve Nation's Race Problem By Electing Talmadge of Ga., Chmn.

Texan Offers Plan Aimed At Stopping Pressure For FEPC Law

NEW ORLEANS, La., Nov. 24—dorsed the state of Missouri as a (DSN)—A white man from Texas new affiliate with their southern who has had outstanding success in conference.

the field of race-relations urged This action came after Governor Southern Governors last Tuesday Johnston Murray of Oklahoma to help President elect Eisenhower solve the nations race problem. reported that Gov. Forrest Smith

Neville G. Penrose, chairman of of Missouri had expressed a desire to join the southerners.

the Texas "Good Neighbor Commission," suggested a "Grass Roots Approach." He said it would reserve the order of any Federal Fair Employment (FEPC) Law.

The executives of the 16 Southern states held their two-day session at New Orleans with election of Gov. Herman Talmadge of Georgia as chairman. He succeeds Gov. Allan Shivers of Texas.

Gov. Shivers introduced Penrose who said:

"The Southern States can help Gen. Eisenhower by approaching the racial problem from the Grass Roots, thus relieving him of pressure from minority groups."

Penrose explained how the large influx of Mexicans along the 1,000-mile international border of Texas gave birth to local interracial groups in the lone star state.

He cited quiet but effective work by "human relations councils" that have been locally established. Penrose added:

"When these councils ever fail to work, it's usually due to only one thing—Inertia."

"We are in a transitional period. The grass roots approach, such as we have undertaken in Texas, may eliminate pressure for FEPC laws which work downward rather than upward."

Election of Gov. Talmadge, stout foe of FEPC and opponent of President Truman's administration, was interpreted by some observers to mean the Dixie Governors will maintain pressure to uphold states' rights.

Talk of political independence was highlighted throughout their first meeting since the presidential election.

The Governors, meanwhile, en-

Talmadge indicated that the next meeting will be held in Georgia probably at Sea Island.

Discussion of highway safety and development and reports on soil and water conservation were main topics of the concluding session with a boat-trip around the New Orleans harbor sandwiched in for diversion.

Governor Murray cautioned that more highways must be built to accommodate the nation's seven-million increase in population over the next ten years.

Gov. Kennon led a discussion of toll roads. He said it requires 5,000 vehicles a day, paying a cent a mile, to meet the cost of a two-lane highway.

Lack of such traffic in Georgia was cited for failure to launch a toll road program despite legislative approval.

The state of Georgia was complimented, meanwhile, for the economy performance of its state docks authority in expanding the port of Savannah.

SOUTHERN GOVERNORS SHUN SEGREGATION ISSUE FOR FIRST TIME AT NEW ORLEANS PARLEY

Duck Discussion of Human Relations When Pal of Shivers Makes Startling Talk *Black Dispatch* BYRNES SAYS DIXIE EDUCATION IMPROVED

(By James B. LaFourche)

NEW ORLEANS — (ANP) — One-third of the nation's governors, 16, converged on this one-time Confederated citadel last week and charted the route to be followed next year by the Southern Regional Education Board. The occasion was the annual Southern Governor's Conference, sponsors of Southern Regional Education.

The governors, however, took no action on proposals to reduce bias and segregation in their states.

Gov. Allan Shivers of Texas, retiring Conference chairman, told of the unprecedented gains made by the SREB, then gave way to the newly elected Conference chairman, Gov. Herman Talmadge of Georgia. Gov. Talmadge said:

"The South has many problems that address themselves peculiarly to our respective states, and all of the southern states are taking positive and affirmative steps in solving their problems. They are being solved in a most admirable manner."

The closing sessions primarily considered "Adequate Highways" and "Conservation and Proper Handling of Water Resources in the Southern States."

The Conference closed its work by refusing to discuss the adoption of a Southwide human relations program offered by Neville Penrose, chairman of the Texas Good Neighbor Commission. His measure is designed to stamp out racial discrimination and injustice in the South.

Penrose urged the governors to press creation of human relations committees in their cities for solution of minority problems. Said he:

"Human relations committees, composed of members of both races, can often in a matter of minutes solve problems that have

plagued a locality for years."

The Lone Star state representative, who has the backing of Gov. Shivers, said that his human relations program is "Truman's civil rights in reverse."

He said the plan is the logical way to approach solution of race problems without creating discord.

The governors did discuss the issue of segregation in schools, although every effort was made to avoid it.

The governors expressed the opinion that within the next five years educational facilities will be as good for Negroes as for white children.

Delaware's Gov. Elbert Carvel boasted that his state has set the pattern for equalization, and that Negro pupils now have facilities as good as or better than those for others.

Gov. Carvel said the other southern states "are doing all they can to equalize facilities. No federal force can make them do more."

Gov. James F. Byrnes of South Carolina revealed that a special sales tax for the purpose of equalizing facilities has been enacted in his state and will be finished "in a few years."

Plans for placing public schools under private supervision in event the Supreme court bans segregation already have been made in Georgia and South Carolina.

Dr. Martin D. Jenkins, president of Morgan State college of Baltimore, Md., also spoke.

After asking that a broader educational field for Negroes be

given consideration, Dr. Jenkins indicated that the Board had broken its agreement covering the study in city planning. He charged:

"There is not a single Negro student in southern colleges in the fields of pulp and paper, forestry, city planning and similar courses."

He also said, "I appeal to the leaders here to use their influence in extending the educational opportunities for Negroes."

Dr. John J. Ivey Jr., director of the board, told a brief history of the new regional education plan, which began in 1948.

He cited that under the original plan for joint use of educational facilities, 1,059 students, of whom 290 are Negroes, are crossing state lines to obtain an education in the fields of medicine, dentistry, veterinary medicine and social work. This operates under contract whereby the states pay the expenses of the students attending the institute in another state.

The board has "disassociated itself from segregation issues by insisting that regional arrangements for education do not modify, one way or the other, state laws for or against segregation," he said.

Some Highlights of The Conference

Gov. Robert F. Kennon, host of the SGC, advising the governors to hold fast to States Rights, but to avoid a Confederacy.

Kermit A. Parker, Negro commissioner who was defeated as a candidate for governor in Louisiana's recent gubernatorial election, getting a handshake from most of the visiting state chief executives.

The towering and majestic form of barrel-chested Gov. Hugh White of Mississippi, grasping the hand of the diminutive one-time

secretary of the United States, and now governor of South Carolina, James F. Byrnes.

Florida's affable governor Fuller Warren, acknowledging the aid given him in 1948 by this ANP correspondent who campaigned in the interest of the former Jacksonville, Fla., lawyer.

Dr. Ralph W. E. Jones, Grambling college, a perfect Dapped Dan.

All sessions open to the Negro press, even at the Roosevelt hotel, but Negro newsmen bypassed the opportunity.

Gov. "Hummin" Talmadge discarding a blood-red tie for one with a blue background inlaid with flaming red.

All governors openly admitted that there was plenty of money available for providing Negroes with schools that are equal in every respect to those attended by whites. Belated restitution.

The way the southern governors handshaked Negroes attending the Conference would lead one to believe that prejudice is only skin-deep.

The one disappointment of the Conference was its deferring action for a year on a proposal to incorporate a foundation to receive and administer donations for the work of the board.

Negro members of the Southern Regional Education Board are: Dr. F. D. Patterson, president, Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Alabama; Dr. Lawrence A. Davis, president, Arkansas A. M. & N. college, Pine Bluff, Ark.; Dr. Geo. W. Gore Jr., president, Florida A. & M. college, Tallahassee, Fla.; Dr. Ralph W. E. Jones, president, Grambling college, Grambling, La.; Dr. Martin D. Jenkins, president, Morgan State college, Baltimore, Md.;

Dr. F. D. Bluford, president, A. & T. college, Greensboro, N. C.; Dr. G. L. Harrison, president, Langston university, Langston, Okla.; Dr. Hollis Price, president, LeMoyne college, Memphis, Tenn., and Dr. R. O'Hara Lanier, president, Texas Southern university, Houston, Texas.

The Conference adjourned with the possibility of again convening in New Orleans next year when the state will observe the sesquicentennial of the Louisiana Purchase.

Governors Name Talmadge as Chairman, Southern Governor Are Told Race Segregation Is Doomed

Act On Human Relations

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 18—(UP)—The Southern Governors' Conference elected Georgia Governor Herman Talmadge, a staunch proponent of racial segregation, as its chairman today, and then heard a speaker say the end of segregation is "sure to come" eventually.

Talmadge succeeds Governor Allan Shivers, of Texas. The 39-year-old Georgia chief executive was elected at an executive session of the conference on the final day of its meeting here.

Shortly after naming Talmadge to head the conference, the governors were told by Neville G. Penrose, chairman of the Texas Good Neighbor Commission, that the end of race segregation is "sure to come" whether it be a matter of weeks, months or years.

"Conditions are changing rapidly, both by the will of the people and the edicts of the courts," Penrose said. "The country is entering, if not already in, a period of transition and the leaders of both races in the various communities are the best qualified to handle the racial affairs of their own communities during that period."

The Texas oil man urged the formation of community committees throughout the South to handle racial problems intelligently and avoid "troubles, bitterness and hard feelings" when segregation is ended.

Penrose recommended that all Southern States pass antilynching laws and repeal the poll tax. He said that Georgia Senator Richard Russell, "probably the best man in either party, couldn't get nominated for the presidency because of unsolved race angles."

The new chairman of the Governors' conference, however, was expected to work toward keeping the South's segregation policies as they are. Governor Talmadge has long been an outspoken supporter of segregation.

The Georgia Governor is regarded as one of the most conservative members of the conference. He gave token support to the Democratic presidential ticket this year but was sharply critical of

the party platform, objecting mainly to civil rights proposals.

In another action today, the Southern Governors voted to invite Missouri to join the conference. They spent part of the day discussing soil and water conservation methods.

Texas Oilman Predicts End Of Race Bias

NEW ORLEANS —Neville G. Penrose, oilman and chairman of the Texas Good Neighbor Commission, told the conference of Southern Governors in a speech here last week that "the end of racial segregation is sure to come."

Penrose declared that leaders of both races in the various communities are the best qualified to handle the racial affairs of their own communities during the transition period.

He added that all Southern states would begin gearing themselves for the inevitable end of segregation by repealing the poll tax where it still is in effect and by passing anti-lynching laws.

Gov. Herman Talmadge of Georgia was elected chairman of the conference to succeed Gov. Allan Shivers of Texas.

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TEXAS OILMAN STUNS SOUTHERN GOVERNORS:

Warns Segregation's End Is Sure To Come

After American P. 9 Bulletin

NEW ORLEANS, La.—After electing white supremacist Gov. Herman Talmadge of Georgia as its chairman, the Southern Governors' Conference was stunned last week to hear a Texan say the end of segregation is "sure to come" eventually.

Sat. 11-29-52
The man who gave out with the bombshell was Neville G. Penrose, chairman of the Texas Good Neighbor Commission and a wealthy oilman.

"Conditions are changing rapidly, both by the will of the people and the edicts of the courts," Mr. Penrose said. "The country is entering, if not already in, a period of transition and the leaders of both races in the various communities are the best qualified to handle the racial affairs of their own communities during that period."

He urged the formation of community committees throughout the South to handle racial problems intelligently and avoid "troubles, bitterness, and hard feelings," when segregation ends.

Mr. Penrose recommended that all southern states pass anti-lynching laws and repeal the poll tax. Injecting a political note, he said Georgia Senator Richard B. Russell, "probably the best man in either party could not get nominated for the presidency because of unsolved race angles."

Gov. Talmadge, succeeding Gov. Allan Shivers of Texas, however was expected to work toward keeping the South's Jim-crow policies. Long a rabid supporter of segregation, as was his infamous father, Gov. Talmadge only gave token support to the Democratic presidential ticket this year because of the civil rights plank in the platform.

Interracial Day Camp Works In Tennessee

BY O. B. TAYLOR

KNOXVILLE, Tenn. —(ANP)—Members of Knox Fellowship House, an organization composed of all races, color and creeds, are currently sponsoring a Day Camp for children aged from 6 to 16.

The Chestnut Ridge Park site of the camp is ideal and it is rather amusing to observe how readily these children, white, Jewish and Negro, and one little fellow from Pakistan (India) whose father is a graduate student at the University of Tennessee adjust themselves in their play, study and lunch hours.

This marks the third camp venture by members of this interracial organization which has for its avowed objective, integration as opposed to segregation.

In the beginning of this movement, there were those who said it is a fine idea, but it just can't work this far south; but, it has worked and is working with ever increasing momentum. The local House, is fashioned after the parent one in Philadelphia, Pa.

POTATOES

A leveling off of booming potato prices has brought a sharp drop in the Government's wholesale price index, which fell four-tenths one per cent during the week ending June 17.

3 Colored Pastors Appointed On CSC By Mayor Ben West

Three well known colored Pastors have been named members of the Community Services Commission by Mayor Ben West it was announced the past week. This commission of Nashville leaders has already prepared an exhaustive report on governmental agencies of Nashville and Davidson County and much of what it has recommended is receiving consideration from many citizens. Candidates for the legislature have begun to make the recommendations of the

commission planks in their platforms.

The three colored Pastors named on the Commission are the Rev. C. L. Dinkins of First Baptist, East Nashville; Rev. Ambrose Bennett of Westwood Baptist church and Rev. George E. Harper of Holy Trinity Episcopal church.

NEGRO CHILDREN OFF FOR VISIT IN VERMONT

White Vermonters Visit Harlem Kids

Eighty-nine Negro youngsters, participating in a race relations project, left Grand Central Terminal yesterday for two-week vacations as guests of white families in Vermont. The project is under the sponsorship of the Abyssinian Baptist Church, 132 West 138th Street.

Mrs. Laura B. Thomas, supervisor of the project and a social worker for the church, said this was the tenth year of the activity and that since its inception a thousand white and Negro children had taken part in it. She explained that in the fall, the white children whose homes were visited would come to New York for vacations in Negro homes.

The youngsters who left yesterday were between the ages of 7 and 12 years. The program was described by Mrs. Thomas as an "outstanding venture in race relations."

The children, singing, reading comic books and laughing across the train aisles, departed aboard the North Shore Limited at noon. They were met at Burlington, Vt., by their hosts and then departed to various parts of the state.

NEW YORK — Twenty-nine white Vermonters spent last weekend as the guests of children of Harlem, who last Summer spent a weekend vacationing with them at Jericho Center, Vt. 88888888

A RECEPTION for the neighboring state parents and teenagers, mostly boys, was held Friday night at the church. Laura B. Thomas, chairman of the host committee said the guests were domiciled at the homes of Harlem children who visited them last summer.

Dr. Adam Clayton Powell, pastor, and David Licorish, asst. pastor, welcomed the Vermonters at the church's 10 a.m. worship. The Rev. Lillian S. Gregory, minister of the visitors' church, preached in the morning. After the service they were served dinner in the church's community center. In the afternoon they attended Sunday School.

Vermont Group Visits Harlem

NEW YORK N.Y. — A group of 40 people from Vermont arrived at Abyssinian Baptist Church Friday and were met by the parents and children whom they entertained in their homes for two weeks during the summer.

The group attended services at the church on Sunday when the Rev. A. Clayton Powell Jr. preached. During their stay in New York they lived with colored families in Harlem.

This weekend visit by white Vermonters marks the ninth such visit which is the return of the hospitality given the colored children each summer. The exchange of colored and white families is the well-known Vermont Interracial Project started by the late A. Ritchie Low of Johnson Vt.

Among the towns represented this year were Jericho, Jericho Milton, Danville, Stowe, Essex Junction, Fairfield, Vergennes, Brandon, Chelsea, Burlington and St. Albans.

WHITE PASTOR ATTACKED FOR STAND ON TOLERANCE

NORFOLK, Va. — (ANP) — A liberal white Presbyterian pastor of Norfolk who during the delivery of a Brotherhood Week message to his congregation last week asked his members to be more tolerant of Negroes to special services at his church received some "nasty" phone calls from some of the members.

The Rev. Royce K. McDonald, who has delivered similar sermons to his members on special occasions at Second Presbyterian Church, went a step further this time and laid down some "specific things" that he wanted his members to do. One of these was that his members admit Negroes to some of their services.

The pastor did not reveal what his opposing members said other than to reveal that some made phone calls expressing a "nasty" reaction to his plan for the brotherly spirit between Negro and the white people in the community.

Rev. McDonald is a graduate of Union Theological Seminary at

Richmond, Va., which since about 1935 has been admitting Negroes as day students to study advance courses in theology.

The Presbyterian minister set the pace for other white pastors and ministers in Norfolk who began a series of movements in early February looking to a closer relationship between Negro and white churches for the advancement of the ideals of the Christian religion.

Minister Drops Interracial Plan

NORFOLK, Va. — (ANP) — A white Norfolk pastor, who Sunday, February 17, in his sermon suggested that Negroes be invited to an interracial service at his church Sunday night, February 24, abandoned the idea during the week on the advice of a lawyer.

The lawyer, who was not identified, told the Presbyterian minister that his plan was contrary to the

Virginia's segregation law.

The pastor is the Rev. T. T. Fowler of the Park Avenue Presbyterian church which is located adjacent to the Negro community in the Branbleton section of Norfolk.

Taking a caution approach to the controversial question, Rev. Fowler had told his congregation in his Sunday morning sermon that segregation was necessary to preserve the races and to prevent interracial marriages. That, he said however, should not prevent white people from loving "the colored people."

Virginian On Planning Commission

RICHMOND, Va. — Wiley A. Hall, 57, executive secretary of the Richmond Urban League, since 1913. He was graduated from Virginia Union university in 1917 and served overseas with the Army in World War I. He is the first member of his race to be chosen to serve on that board.

Hall was the unanimous choice of the five-member Council committee designated to choose a Planning Commission member. All seven members of Council are white. Hall was picked to fill out the unexpired term of Edward F. Gee, a bank official who resigned, and will serve until Dec. 31, 1954.

Hall has been executive secretary of the Urban League since 1929 and has a long record of activity in civic and fraternal groups.

He was a member of the Richmond Housing Committee, an advisory group appointed by Council in 1949. He is member of the Richmond Community Council (Community Chest),

the Leigh Street YMCA board of directors, the Richmond chapter of the Virginia Conference of Social Work and other groups. He was the first Negro to serve as vice commander of the Virginia Department of the American Legion and the first of his race to serve as a scoutmaster and a Boy Scout commissioner in Richmond.

Hall is married and has three children. A native of Montgomery, Ala., he has lived here since 1913. He was graduated from Virginia Union university in 1917 and served overseas with the Army in World War I.

Negro On Va. Planning Commission

RICHMOND, Va. (ANP) — Wiley A. Hall, executive secretary of the Richmond Urban League, was a member of Richmond's Planning Commission last week by the City Council. He is the first Negro to hold membership on the commission.

Hall, 57, participated in the first meeting of the commission since his election on Monday, Jan. 21. Several members of the City Council had said that a Negro should be on the commission because of the number of issues coming before the planners in which Negroes are interested.

Council members have been saying for some time that there was a need for Negro representations on the commission. Re-

cently several Negro delegations appeared before the city council on projects scheduled by the city. In one case in particular—the matter of locating a large water tank in the Negro section of Church Hill the project was strongly opposed by Negro citizens.

Hall, who has a long record of active service in the general interest of his race in the city generally, succeeded Edward A. Gee, Richmond banking official who resigned.

Negro Leaders Meet Virginia Governor, Seek More State Jobs

RICHMOND, Va. — (ANP) — Governor John S. Battle was asked last week by a group of 13 Virginia Negro leaders to appoint Negro members to the various state commissions and boards as a means of accomplishing "something positive in the field of race relations."

The spokesman for the committee was Wiley A. Hall, executive secretary of the Richmond Urban League. He said there are only six Negro members as 47 state commissions and boards. It was also noted that three of that number are members of the Negro Memorial Commission.

The leaders also argued that Gov. Battle make "positive" steps for the advancement of improved race relations to assure Virginia and the South of the state's enlightened attitude.

When approached by newsmen and others on the meeting, Gov. Battle had no comments to make.

Following the meeting with the governor, Dr. J. Rupert Picott, Richmond, executive secretary of the Virginia Teachers Association, said he had called the group together to implement the VTA pro-

gram for greater participation of Negroes, in state agencies. He had no comments on the result of the meeting.

The members of the delegation, in addition to Hall and Dr. Picott, were:

Dr. J. M. Tinsley, president of the Virginia State NAACP, Conference and the Richmond NAACP; T. J. Sellers, Charlottesville newspaperman; M. C. Martin, Danville, president of the Danville Savings Bank and Trust Company; James P. Spenser, Richmond, president of the Virginia Voters League; Mrs. Louella Goff, Covington, women's club leader; B. T. Bradshaw, Richmond, president-treasur-

er, Virginia Mutual Benefit Life Insurance company.

Dr. Lyman B. Brooks, Norfolk, director of the Norfolk Division of Virginia State college; Mrs. Irma B. Blackwell, Chase City, president of the Virginia Teachers Association; Mrs. Thelma S. Pegram, Covington, PTA leader; Dr. Thomas H. Henderson, dean at Virginia Union university, and Oliver W. Hill, Richmond, NAACP attorney.

Delegation Asks Va. Governor To Name More Colored Citizens To State Boards



Thirteen Virginia leaders last week asked Governor Battle to appoint more colored citizens to state boards and commissions and to take "other positive steps in the field of race relations." The members of the delegation are shown in the photo above preparatory to the hour and a half conference with the Governor in his office in the state capitol in Richmond on Dec. 27.

Left to right: Mrs. Thelma S. Pegram, Covington, president, Virginia Branch, National Congress of Colored Parents and Teachers; Mrs. Louella Goff, Covington, executive secretary, State Federation of Women's Clubs; James P. Spencer, Richmond, president, Virginia Voters League; Dr. Lyman B. Brooks, Norfolk, VTA Department of Higher Education; M. C. Martin, Danville, Old Dominion Bankers Association and State

Masonic Lodge; Wiley A. Hall, Richmond, Virginia Conference of Social Work Organizations; Dr. J. Rupert Picott, Richmond, executive secretary, VTA; T. J. Sellers, Charlottesville, State Association of Elks; Dr. J. M. Tinsley, Richmond, president, State NAACP and Old Dominion Dental Society; B. T. Bradshaw, Richmond, business and state insurance executive; Mrs. Irma B. Blackwell, Chase City, president, VTA; and Dr. T. H. Henderson, Richmond, American Teachers Association and Southern Association of Secondary Schools and Colleges.

Not shown: Oliver W. Hill, Richmond, Old Dominion Bar Association. The conference was arranged by Dr. Picott as part of the Virginia Teachers Association's leadership projects. Mr. Hall was group spokesman.

Interracial Group Meets At Atlanta U.

ATLANTA, Georgia — (SNS) —

The Georgia Committee on Interracial Cooperation held a one-day executive session in the library building of the Atlanta university library, Thursday.

The morning session was presided over by Dr. J. McDowell Richards. Attorney A. T. Walden discussed the recent Supreme Court decision on segregation.

W. C. Ervin spoke on his election to the Augusta Board of Education. Attorney Morris Abram gave a detailed appraisal of the defeat of the County Unit amendment. Mrs. Walter Stancil introduced this subject.

R. L. Cousins of the State Board of Education talked on the Equalization of Schools program. Dr. B. R. Brazeal presided at the afternoon session.

Georgians were urged at the session to register in order to keep good government.



NAIRO CONFERENCE LEADERS.—These are among the leaders and notables who attended the sixth annual conference of the National Association of Intergroup Relations Officials at the Willard Hotel, Washington, D. C., November 12-14. This picture was made just prior to a dinner meeting at Howard university. Left to right are: Harold A. Lett, Newark, N. J., retiring president of NAIRO; Charles Livermore, Buffalo, the new chief; Mrs. Thomasina Norford of the Labor Department, Dr. Mordecia W. Johnson of Howard, Mrs. Johnson, and Dr. Francis J. Colligan of the State Department.—Photo by Cabell

Race Institute To Focus World Crisis At Fisk

NASHVILLE, Tennessee — Announcement of the 9th Annual Race Relations Institute, conducted by the Race Relations Department of the American Missionary Association at Fisk University, indicates that the dates June 20 through July 12. Emanuel Muravchik, national field director of the Jewish Labor Committee; A. Abbot Rosen, Chicago director of the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith; Dr. Charles H. Thompson, dean of the Graduate School, Howard University; Dr. Roger P. McCutcheon, dean, Tulane University; and George L-P Weaver, assistant to the administrator of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

In citing the keynote challenge, the announcement states: "If democracy is to prove its case on the world scene, there is need for more than words. Some shared ideas and techniques for unifying democratic conviction and handling local problems. Action at home, resolving the long-delayed issues of civil rights and equal opportunity, would do more to strengthen our cause than the threat of superior weapons. Then it is time of proof to come and demand problems of intergroup relations at home, to develop new orientations and understandings, world situation involving minority problems, Brigadier General Robert A. Ginsburg, United States Air Force; Professor Henry Steele Commager, Professor of History, Columbia University; Edward Lawson and Morris Siegel, both of the United States Department of State, will serve as resource personnel. And for matters concerning racial integration in the armed forces and services, James C. Evans, Civilian Assistant in the Office of Defense; Lt. Dennis Nelson, Public Relations Officer for the Navy; and James A. Madison of the National Recreation Association will be the primary discussants.

On domestic issues and problems of race relations the partial list of consultants includes: Thurgood Marshall, special counsel for the NAACP; Julius Thomas, director of Industrial Relations for the National Urban League; Dr. John Ivey, director of the Southern Regional Educational Board; Attorney Loren Miller, Los Angeles civil rights lawyer;

Race Relations Institute (Fisk University)

Fisk U. Host To Human Rights Forum

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — Some 100 community leaders from 33 states and 37 lecture consultants will participate in the ninth annual Race Relations Institute to be held at Fisk University, June 20 through July 12.

With "Human Relations In World Crisis," as the theme, the institute will conduct two weeks of seminars and workshop discussions on "the issues of civil rights and equal opportunity."

Prominent among the speakers will be Thurgood Marshall, NAACP special counsel; Julius Thomas, industrial relations director, National Urban League; Professor Henry Steele Commager, Columbia University; and Brigadier Gen. Robert A. Ginsburg, USAF.

State Dept. Foreign Experts Edward Lawson and Morris Siegel are to lead discussions as will outstanding minority and civil rights leaders from many national organizations including B'nai Brith and the Jewish Labor Committee.

Conducted by the race relations department of the American Missionary Association at Fisk, the Institute was organized nine years ago to meet needs created in World War II by rising racial tensions and threats of community disorder.

Since its inception over 1,200 leaders in business, labor, church, school and social welfare fields have shared ideas and techniques for handling local problems.

Racial problems need practical approach, says Negro leader

The road to better racial relations should be a cooperative program with all groups working for a more wholesome community.

The answers to social ills and needs should be worked out on a practical rather than an emotional basis.

That is the philosophy of the 32-year-old Atlanta Negro who has arrived in Birmingham to take over duties as first executive secretary of Birmingham's inter-racial committee.

Assumption of Birmingham's inter-racial reigns by Clarence O. Brown, a trained social worker,

community worker, and former college dean and football coach, is the newest advance in the long-range program being established by the Jefferson County Coordinating Council's inter-racial committee.

THE COMMITTEE, headed by Episcopal Bishop C. C. J. Carpenter, has 25 white and 25 Negro community leaders as members.

First aims of the program have been stated as improved housing, recreation, transportation and hospital facilities and increased police and fire protection for Birmingham Negroes.

The new full-time secretary described the program today as a "new approach to racial understanding in the Southeastern region."

"The plan calls for Negroes and whites to sit down and discuss the existing problems and to figure out together the ways and means for eliminating them," he said.

"We plan to use the knowledge and facilities and help of all exist-

ing agencies in the work," he said. "And we do not aim to be a buffer for or to take the place of any existing groups."

BROWN SAID HE considered housing and recreational needs to be at the top of the list of the work to be done. "Families who live in an unwholesome environment can not be expected to live and act wholesomely," he said. "But we must remember that just taking people out of slums and putting them in new homes is not enough. A certain amount of re-education must go hand-in-hand with social advances. Emotional reactions that become extreme in unwholesome situations can be eliminated if they are properly guided."

Brown said he thought one way to eliminate zoning controversies would be to determine in what direction the Negro population is moving, and then to set aside an area for better homes for that in that general neighborhood.

"As it is now, even the people with large enough incomes to build nicer homes have a hard time finding any place where they can build them," he said.

He said recreational facilities for Negro teen-agers are also badly needed here.

Brown holds an AB degree with a major in sociology from Morris Brown College, Atlanta, and a master of science in social work degree with a major in community organization from Atlanta University. He was assistant community

organization secretary for the Atlanta Urban League from 1949 to 1950 and dean of men, assistant head football coach, head line coach, counselor of men, and house proctor for Morris Brown College from 1950 to 1952.



Inter-racial secretary—
Clarence O. Brown.

RACIAL CHARACTERISTICS AND RACIAL CONSCIOUSNESS

In Courier Comics Section

Dr. Palmer's Ads 2nd Year in Color

ATLANTA, Ga. — Tremendously gratified by the selling job accomplished by last year's Courier comics campaign for Dr. Fred Palmer's Skin Whitener, the Galenol Company, makers of Dr. Fred Palmer products: Skin Whitener, Vanishing Cream, Skin Delight Soap and other well-known beauty aids, has announced the continuance of this form of advertising for 1952.

Dr. Fred Palmer's Skin Whitener is now double strength and is used by millions to lighten skin, help clear up unsightly pimples, bumps, blemishes and smooth rough, harsh skin.

Aware of the great influence of the Courier and the important role it plays in the Negro community, Dr. Fred Palmer executives have revealed that a large proportion of 1952's advertising budget, the most mammoth in the firm's seventy-five-year-old history, will be spent in Courier comics.

WIN HIGH APPROVAL

Backing up Dr. Fred Palmer's Skin Whitener advertising in the Courier are the comments of many dealers throughout the country who express high approval of this form of advertising. They have long considered this press to be a decided force in the growth of the cosmetic industry in general, and envision new heights for Dr. Fred Palmer's Skin Whitener with its continued appearance in the Courier's pages.

Starting a little over seventy-five years ago on a small scale, the Galenol Company has come a long way to become one of the leaders in the industry. Today its mammoth plant in Atlanta turns out a tremendous production of Dr. Fred Palmer's Skin Whitener, in answer to the sweeping demand it has garnered through the years.

Part of this success is also due to the firm's effort to improve upon the original formula for Dr. Fred Palmer's Skin Whitener, a work which is constantly being carried on in their modern laboratory.

If We Could Stand Together

THE citizens of Mound Bayou, Mississippi community. *New Orleans,* pi last week, proved to the rest of the South and to the world that the Negro race *weekly* could stand together. In the city of Memphis recently, cooperation among Negroes was shown in the construction of a housing development costing several million dollars.

It has long been said of the race, that the reason for its plight has been the lack of cooperating together (and in more cases than one it has been proven true) but here in this small town, which incidentally has a Negro mayor, the Negro people resolved, "Don't buy gas where you can't use the rest room." Though the situation in our city of New Orleans is far below the standards of even some of the smaller towns, we are struggling to make advances in this direction.

This resolution, though not entirely based on a discriminatory basis, has brought out the fact that Negroes, when called upon, can go along together and fight for those things that are benefitting to them. It would be a great stride if the whole South would pattern their policies after those of Mound Bayou, Memphis and similar outstanding cities. Not only in the case of gas stations and housing developments, but everything that needs cooperative action.

It is true, that a lot of times, the Negro is accused of not being able to cooperate with his own race, but that has been because he was being misled by the old adage, "I've got mine, it's up to you to get yours," but we are fast awakening to the fact that "unity is strength."

Realizing that this is true, for the first time since the three major political groups here in our city, namely the Peoples Defense League, the Crescent City Independent Voters League and the Orleans Parish Progressive League, has been organized, we find them uniting for the coming presidential election.

The rebirth of Negroes cooperating here in the South may prove to be of vast significance not only to the Negro and to the South but to the nation as a whole.

In all probability, after noticing the progress these three groups are making since cooperating with each other, similar groups and businesses will follow the same pattern.

New Orleans is the home of some 16 or more insurance companies and yet we find that there are no Negro owned banks, department stores or housing developments where the combined resources of these businesses would work for the good of the

Apology Made To Soldiers On Song Folio Distribution

BY JAMES L. HICKS
NNPA Correspondent on Tour of
Army, Navy, and Air Force Installations

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A spokesman for the Army, Navy, and Air Forces last Saturday offered apologies to colored soldiers for the publication of a song folio containing the word "darkies" which has been circulated to military personnel around the world for their use at Christmas songfests.

A copy of the song folio fell into the hands of the writer at Fort Belvoir, Virginia where it was distributed to the men throughout the various service clubs on the post.

One of the nine songs published in the folio is titled "Down Yonder," written by L. Wolfe Gilbert and published in the folio through permission of La Salle Music publishers, Inc., of New York, holders of the copyright of the song.

One line of the song reads "My, but I feel glad, I'm gonna see you all soon. Lasses cakes, Mammy bakes, I taste them now, I can hear the darkies croon."

The writer, upon noting the use of the term "darkie," inquired of the Pentagon as to whether or not military officials considered this offensive to colored people, and called attention to the Armed Forces recent efforts to integrate troops and bring about interracial harmony in its ranks.

A spokesman for the Special Ser-

vices, a Mr. Cottrell, said it was not felt that the term was offensive to colored people and that if it were he was certain that he could offer

Pentagon apologies to anyone who felt offended.

PROBABLY A SLIP UP

The spokesman said the song was included in the list of other songs for its beauty, its popularity and the ease with which it adapted itself to male voices and no offense had been intended. He added that the use of the word "darkies" had probably been a "slip up."

When asked whether or not some action might be taken to recall the song folios the spokesman said they had been circulated to the troops for Christmas singing and he doubted if this was possible. He promised, however, to contact some higher officials and give further details on Monday.

The twenty-two page folio marked "Issued Monthly by the Departments of the Army, Navy and Air Force of the United States of America" stated on its cover that it is "For Use by Armed Forces Personnel Only. Not for Sale." Each page bore the caption "Special Service Edition for U. S. Armed Forces Only."

OTHER SONGS

Among the other songs included were "Sin," "And So To Sleep Again," "I'll Get By," "Turn Back the Hands of Time," "Yours," "Undecided," "A Kiss to Build a Dream

On," and "Great Smoky Mountains in Dixie."

The cover of the folio bore a drawing of a shapely girl sitting under some mistletoe singing from the folio with a sailor, an airman, a marine and a soldier beaming over her shoulders.

European Colonials Feel Superior to U. S. Negroes

By WILLIAM GARDNER SMITH

(Third in a Series of Four Articles)

PARIS—One of the first rules of proper "etiquette" pointed out to me when I arrived in France was, "Never call an African a Negro." *Comier p. 13*

The man who said this to me was an American student. I bristled, of course. But more was yet to come.

I met Clement Richer, the Martiniquan novelist, who lives in Paris. Chuckling, he told me: "If you meet any other Martiniquans, and you want to be friends with them, DON'T mention my name to them!"

Naturally, I mentioned his name to the first Martiniquan I met. The man growled darkly under his breath. This reaction came also from others. Obviously, they did not like Richer; but none of them would tell me why.

Finally, Richer himself told me. "They don't like me," he said, "because, in my novels, I call the Martiniquans Negroes. I know it makes them angry. That's why I do it; for mischief!"

This unflattering (to us) resentment at being mistaken for, or called, an American Negro, is to be found among nearly all colonials—Africans, Martiniquans, Jamaicans—here in Europe. Why? -29-32

The average black colonial in Europe states frankly that he believes he is superior to the American Negro.

He declares, first of all, that he has a nation. He has a language of his own. Though kept under the heel of foreign domination, he states that his country, nonetheless, is unified, and that his people have not lived under slavery, nor in a status of inferiority to a majority such as the Negroes now occupy in America. 2-9-32

"We would never endure what the American Negro has endured," a Martiniquan told him proudly. "If we were humiliated as the American Negro is humiliated, we would rise up in revolt, and die rather than lose our dignity!"

No amount of arguing about historical differences, the great struggle of the Negro, and his true status in American life can change the superiority complex of the average colonial.

Compared to American Negro tourists, students and Government workers in Europe, the colonials are poor. They envy our fine-cut clothes, our automobiles, and the poise and beauty of the American Negro women with whom they come in contact.

Notwithstanding all this, they hold fast to their illusion of national superiority. They are not "humiliated," they declare, and that is all-important.

Europe and The Negro

The French, among colonial powers, have been most adept in playing upon this feeling of the colonials. As one African, more acute than many others, commented:

"Certainly, the French tell us we are their equals. And as soon as one of us raises his head above the mass, they bring him to Paris and teach him how to write Existentialist poetry—so he'll forget all about fighting to improve conditions in Africa. And if the African wants to marry a French woman . . . good! Let him go ahead! That nails the coffin tighter! The African can say, 'I'm equal!' and let it go at that! Meanwhile, our nations are held in bondage!"

American Negro students here are not bothered too much, however, by the feeling of superiority of the colonials. They smile, and ask: "But where are your Bunches? Have you produced a DuBois, a Washington, a Banneker, a Dr. Drew, a Dr. Julian, a Katherine Dunham, a Paul Robeson, a Marian Anderson, a Richard Wright, a Louis Armstrong, a Duke Ellington, a Langston Hughes, a Marcus Garvey, a Gabriel, a Douglass or a Nat Turner?"

Colonials, in the face of these questions, are generally silent. Even as they deride, with their outer selves, our conditions within our country, they are meek, with their inner selves, in the face of what we have accomplished.

LIVING Standard Here Is Higher, But That's All!

By WILLIAM GARDNER SMITH

(Last in a Series of Four Articles)

PARIS—The average American Negro of the North has a higher physical standard of living than the average European.

The Negro has more cars, more bathtubs, more refrigerators. He has more money for sports and entertainment. He wears much better clothes. *Comier p. 13*

However, the average Western European lives on a higher economic level than the Negro farm worker of the South.

There are country-to-country differences. In Italy's poverty-stricken industrial centers like

Europe and The Negro

Milan, or in her ports such as Naples, or in the dry ditches of her unproductive farm country, may be found some of the most adominable living conditions of the Western World. There are slums in which often fifteen people live to a rat-infested room. Conditions in the farmland often rival those of "Tobacco Road."

By contrast, on the highest level, there is prosperous Switzerland, or Sweden, where nearly everybody owns a small, clean house, a safe job, an automobile and modern furniture. 2-16-32

Between these extremes falls the rest of Europe. Germany, the "loser" of the last war, is, ironically, the most prosperous of the great nations of the Continent. Joke Versteeg, a Dutch fashion reporter, told me: "Believe it or not, there are signs in shops in Germany, saying: 'Send a package to your friends in England!'"

And an Englishwoman, Wilda Beaver, a correspondent for Life magazine, said, "I went all over Germany, telling the Germans how sad it was to win a war!"

The average Englishman, because of scarcity more than low wages, and the average Frenchman, because of high prices and low wages, can barely make ends meet. The average French factory worker makes about sixty-five dollars per month. That will buy more in France than in America, but, even so, will provide for only the barest necessities of life, leaving nothing for luxuries or amusements.

The average Frenchman has one suit, of a material much inferior to the suits of the Americans. He has perhaps three shirts, of which two have frayed collars. He has one, or at most, two pairs of shoes.

His wife must work, if it is humanly possible, to help pay the children's bills. In addition she must cook and wash the clothes; for laundry is too expensive. On Sunday evenings they cannot afford to go to the local movie house. They have no bathtub, but must, occasionally, use the public baths instead. Pittsburgh Pa.

The working day, for the poor man or woman, is from ten to fifteen hours. This is against the law; but any employe who mentions this is apt to find himself minus a job. The six, and often seven-day week is in force.

This is the economic argument. It is advanced quite frequently in the United States by those who wish to soothe the ruffled feelings of American Negroes.

But despite all these statistics, despite our cars, our tubs, and our bigger paychecks, one fact remains: the average European would not change places with the average American Negro.

A national American magazine recently ran an article, in which was stated, roughly: "Despite his handicaps, the American Negro is better off than the average European."

Whether or not this is true depends on what one means by "better off." If television sets and clothes of good cloth are the measurement, then the American Negro is, indeed, better off than most Europeans.

But if more human values are the measuring stick, the American Negro still has a long way to go before attaining the status of the poorest Europeans.

The poorest European is the victim of no jim-crow segregation laws. He need fear no Detroit, or Chicago, or Cicero riots. He need launch no campaigns in order to "open up" certain residential areas to him and his family, provided he can pay the rent.

He needs not pause outside a restaurant, wondering whether or not he will be served. In court, no jury will convict him out of prejudice. No employer will refuse to hire him because of the color of his hair.

He need never cringe, inside himself, at the antics of one of his own on a movie or television screen. He need never wilt because a drunk makes noise on a street car or subway. He need never wonder, as he waits a long while in a busy restaurant, whether the waiters are making him wait because they don't want to serve him.

The poorest of Europeans, buffeted and torn as he is, remains the victim of a rigid system of CLASS. The American Negro—rich or poor—is the victim of a system of CASTE.

In a class system, individuals suffer severely because of the circumstances into which they were born, or into which they have fallen. They go hungry; sometimes their children are cold. But all of their sufferings are due to a situation which has the possibility of change. They can come out of it by hard work, or by good fortune. They can rise by acquiring a profession, or marrying a rich woman. On Sunday in their one good suit they can not be picked out from anyone else.

In the chains of a caste system, however, one is fixed in a position of inferiority for life. From birth to death, rich or poor, professional or non-professional, one is branded because of an accident of birth. The victim of a caste system becomes part of a nation of inferiors within a nation of superiors.

This is what the poorest European would not desire—for all our cars, clothes and television sets. This is the essential, the vital difference between the position of the poor European in his society, and the position of the Negro in his native land.

CAB CALLOWAY, FAMOUS ORCHESTRA LEADER, BLASTS NEGROES WHO GET 'WHITE FEVER'

CHICAGO, Ill. — Men who idolize white women simply because they are white and who are too blind to realize that the Negro race can boast of as much beauty, talent and intelligence as any race in the world are really "poor, misguided souls."

This is Cab Calloway's indignant verdict about Negroes who get the "white fever," in a dramatic, scorching article in the current issue of TAN CONFESSIONS.

The famous Hi-De-Ho King "sounds off" in no uncertain manner about Negro men who seek white women just for the sake of having a white woman who ignore the basic considerations of romance, affection and the proper mate.

In his TAN CONFESSIONS article, Calloway makes these significant points:

"I have had and rejected many an opportunity to romance or marry white women. I have always maintained an interest in women of my own race and have found complete happiness in life because of my marriage to one. And I know whereof I speak because I have had many chances to observe Negroes who get the 'white fever.'"

Calloway, in describing how happy he is with his present wife, Nuffie, says: "The kind of confidence relationship is something that is lacking in many of the relationships which exist between Negro men and their white sweethearts or wives. One reason is that very often Negro husbands and their white wives are not equal in their ability to cope with problems."

"The colored man who thinks white is right simply because it is white is very likely to marry a white woman who has less education, less background, less understanding and moral principle than he has. Some Negroes who have reached the top and decide that now they 'deserve' a white woman, reach down and pick one who hasn't got enough on the ball to help them across the street."

The famous orchestra leader who has been in show business for 25 years warns entertainers that most white women who "go overboard" for them are simply interested in being seen with them because they're famous—that love

and warmth and affection ordinarily found in such matches is absent. Calloway urges Negroes to pay more attention to the kind of material unions they make "for and in we can breed a finer race just as surely as fine horses are bred of aristocratic parents. We can make our children good stock if we ourselves are worthwhile human combinations."

"Doesn't it seem that we should have enough sense to try and bring together our best qualities of brain and character to create a race of people who are strong enough and wise enough to overcome all the problems we have to face as a minority?"

Cheap Sports, Drug Addicts

Loud-Mouthed Tourists Hurting Interracial Attitudes in Mexico

By LORENZO DE ABER

MEXICO CITY—Offensive Negroes from the States are definitely hurting the reputation of the race in this country. Of the possibly fifty U. S. Negroes in this city, around thirty are known to frequent Communist meetings.

Many of these colored visitors try to "make" every English-speaking Mexican girl, and even go so far as to violate national custom by deliberately visiting a girl's home. This is unthinkable here without first having parents' permission. When warned against it they cry "discrimination."

DISCRIMINATION IS increasing in Mexico, but it is because so many Negro visitors are drug users, cheap sports and underworld characters. Only a tiny fraction of the 300,000 American tourists who came here last year were colored, but the latter have caused police more trouble than whites.

Reportedly many of the colored people entering the country are identified with the drug traffic. Negroes have acquired a bad name because so many openly ask where they can buy drugs.

It is a saddening fact that many U. S. colored folk in business in this country say they do not want colored trade. In the city of Cuernavaca there is a large hotel owned by a Mr. Lewis, a Negro, and known as "Butch's Manhattan." He states openly that until colored visitors change their ways and ideas he will bar them. He reached this decision after his place became a hangout for dope fiends, broken-down prizefighters and outright criminals who drove away both white and respectable colored tourists. No one minds the latter and they are welcome, but the other kind make it more difficult for them. It is culture.

are, not money, that counts in this country. Decent hotels simply will not tolerate the bringing into their rooms of dirty women off the streets. Naturally, decent guests complain.

Last Fourth of July a number of colored people of the "wrong" type were barred from the American Embassy fiesta although decent Negroes were admitted. Two years ago at a similar fiesta where all colored Americans were indiscriminately admitted, a common jailbird got up at the dinner, and started talking about color discrimination and how badly Negroes needed communism. These kinds are increasing here and they are doing the race's reputation a whole lot of harm.



Boston model, Natalie Harper, breaks Louis Armstrong's offensive recording of "Sleepy Time Down South" across her dimpled knee at the Theresa Hotel Bar in Harlem after Theresa Manag-

er Bill Brown, right and Bar Manager John Thomas, left, had ordered the record taken off the Theresa jukebox when AFRO readers called their attention to the fact that colored people were

referred to in the song as "d-s." Mrs. Harper, first colored model to be hired by big downtown department stores in Boston, is reported secretly engaged to ex-champ Joe Louis. She refused

to comment on the report, but asked permission to break the record as she lined up with the AFRO's campaign to keep the word out of circulation in reference to colored

Reds Forbid Negro and Indian Carnival Costumes

[Chicago Tribune Press Service]
BERLIN, Feb. 18—Carnival disguises in which merry-makers represent themselves as Negroes or Indians have been prohibited in the soviet zone. Communist authorities explained these are "suppressed people whose fight for liberation should not be ridiculed." National costumes of the free and progressive peoples of China, Bulgaria, and Hungary are recommended.

The New Champion

Not long ago we remarked on the heights of the foolish and ridiculous reached by a Negro group in a New York city in demanding the removal of "Little Black Sambo" from school libraries. *[The reason for asking the ban was that the story, familiar to untold millions of children, tended to develop racial prejudices and the like. The ridicule heaped on that stand came impartially from all points of the compass, and wholesome it was too.]*

Right now, however, it becomes necessary, in the interests of justice, to crown a new champion in this field of endeavor. The dispatches report that that New York city Board of Education has dropped a textbook called "Strange Insects And Their Stories" from its approved list. The reason? Well, one board member said the volume "has invidious references to the superiority of white ants over black ants." This, we devoutly hope, answers the question as to how silly anyone can get.

'Honest Etta' Pays 12-Year Hospital Bill With Coins

ROCKY MOUNT, N.C. — That there are still people who believe in honesty and cannot sleep well when they owe a debt was substantiated last week when Mrs. Etta Smith, now a resident of Warsaw walked into the office of Superintendent J. Lyman at Park View Hospital and presented a fruit jar filled with coins and currency. *P. 14*

She had saved the money over a period of 12 years to complete payment of a \$286 hospital bill she owed after receiving treatment for injuries sustained in an auto wreck. Superintendent Melvin after recovering from the shock said, "A thing like this happens only once in a lifetime." Mrs. Smith, declared she had been, "afraid I might get killed or something before I could pay this debt."

Scientist says pigment in Negro's skin makes him subject to 90% of atomic heat

Even the atom has it in for the "po," unfortunate colored boy."

A report from the University of California yesterday called attention to the fact that Negroes are in special peril from the heat of atomic rays.

"People with heavily pigmented skins, particularly Negroes, will suffer more than any others from the heat of an atomic explosion," the report stated.

Authority for the observation is Dr. Konrad J. K. Buettner, of the department of engineering at UCLA. *Saline* *P. 3*

A bioclimatologist, by precise scientific classification, Dr. Buettner has conducted experiments with the skins of dark and light pigs exposed to temperatures of more than 10,000 degrees Fahrenheit—approximating the temperatures of an atomic blast.

In these experiments conducted at the School of Aviation Medicine at Randolph Air Base, Texas, Dr. Buettner found that dark-skinned pigs absorb as much as 90 per cent of the heat given off by a sudden blast. Light skin can reflect up to 40 per cent of the heat to which it is exposed, it was discovered.

Dark skin, Dr. Buettner explains, can protect a person from the ultraviolet rays of the sun: but surviving the intense temperatures released by nuclear explosions depends on how much heat the person can "reflect," not "absorb," he said.

If he knows and remembers this, the Negro will stand a better chance of survival in event of an atomic bomb attack, Dr. Buettner pointed out.

The scientist recommended the wearing of light clothing at the time of expected exposure in order to reflect some of the heat.

However, the suggestion he made which he said would insure maximum protection had about it elements of humor, based on ancient motion picture stereotypes enacted by Clarence Muse, Stepin Fetchit, and Willie Best.

"The most effective and easiest obtainable protection is a plain white sheet," he said.

So, "Home," lay in a supply of white Cannons to drape yourself in 'if and when'—

The UCLA scientist's findings were supported by local physician

Dr. Henry McPherson, who is the Avalon-Slauson sub area medical chief in the Civil Defense program, and whose attention was called to Dr. Buettner's findings by the Tribune.

He had learned in his Civil Defense program studies, said Dr. McPherson, that investigations at Hiroshima had established that atomic rays penetrated through the black dots in polka dot material, but that the white background of the material reflected the heat considerably, and the wearer was, not as severely burned on the portions of skin covered by the white cloth.

Dr. McPherson said that he had informed his Civil Defense superiors of the UCLA scientist's disclosures, and that they were "very interested."

Commenting on Dr. Buettner's findings, local skin specialist, Dr. John Carney, who has made studies of Negro skin and Negro skin conditions his special interest, added the further light that the coloring of the skin is due to the skin thickness, the amount of blood present, and to a substance in the skin itself, called melanin. Purpose of the latter is to absorb rays of heat and light. The greater the amount of melanin, the darker the skin, and, resultantly, the greater the amount of heat and light rays that can be absorbed.

"It is common knowledge that light colored clothes, worn in the summer, reflect some of the heat directed toward the body. Likewise, white clothing would aid in protecting a pigmented skin by reflecting a portion of atomic heat waves from a person rather than allowing absorption."

Cab Calloway denounces white woman fever

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"I have had and rejected many an opportunity to romance or marry white women. I have always maintained an interest in women of my race and have found complete happiness in life because of my marriage to one."

Describing how happy he is with his wife, Nuffie, Calloway says, "The kind of confidence Nuffie and I have in our marriage relationship is something that is lacking in many of the relationships which exist between Negro men and their white sweethearts or wives. One reason is that very often Negro husbands and their white wives are not equal in their ability to cope with problems."

The colored man who thinks white is right simply because it is white is very likely to marry a white woman who has less education, less background, less understanding and moral principle than he has. Some Negroes who have reached the top and decide that now they 'deserve' a white woman, reach down and pick one who hasn't got enough on the ball to help them across the street."

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